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The Society

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The
American Numismatic
AND
Archæological Society
Of New York City.



Proceedings and Papers
Forty-Fifth Annual Meeting
1903



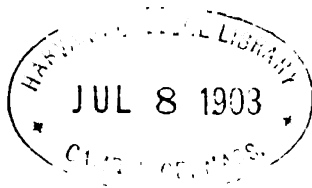
"THE PRINCE HENRY MEDAL."

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC
AND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK CITY,
AT THE
FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING,
MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1903,
AND LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.
1903.



NEW YORK:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.
1903.

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The Society.

The Knickerbocker Press, New York

OFFICERS ELECTED, JANUARY 19TH, 1903.

President.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

Vice-Presidents.

WOODBURY G. LANGDON.

RICHARD HOE LAWRENCE.

Recording Secretary.

JOHN KENSETT OLYPHANT.

Corresponding Secretary.

J. SANFORD SALTUS.

Treasurer.

CHARLES PRYER.

Librarian.

HERBERT VALENTINE.

Curator.

EDWARD GROH.

The above named Officers constitute the Executive Committee.



"AWARD MEDAL OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION."



PROCEEDINGS.

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL Meeting of The American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held at the rooms of the Society, 1271 Broadway, in New York City, on Monday evening, January 19, 1903, at half-past eight o'clock, President Zabriskie presiding.

The Secretary read the minutes of the Regular Meeting, November 17, 1902, which were on motion approved, after which the Annual Reports of the Officers and various Committees were presented.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of The American Numismatic and Archæological Society:

Your Executive Committee takes pleasure in reporting the continued prosperity of the Society during the past year.

After occupying, for ten years, rooms in the Academy of Medicine Building the Society moved, last spring, to its present quarters.

Since the last annual meeting the permanent funds have increased to \$9821.25.

The Library and Cabinets show a most satisfactory growth.

The School for Coin and Medal Designing and Die Cutting continues to hold its regular sessions, with Mr. Charles J. Pike as Instructor.

The Silver Medal and Diploma from the Paris Exposition, awarded to this Society, have been received.

The 1902 Proceedings were duly printed and distributed.

The Medal Committee is preparing plans for the issue of the first of a series of medals.

At the time of the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to this country, it was suggested that this Society issue a medal, commemorative of his visit. Though the time allowed for the preparation of the dies was very short, a medal was produced which is most creditable to the Society and to Victor D. Brenner, who designed the medal and cut the dies.

It is size 44 (American scale of sixteenths of an inch) and bears on the obverse a profile bust of Prince Henry, in uniform, facing left; legend: ISSUED . BY . THE .

AMERICAN . NUMISMATIC . AND . ARCHÆOLOGICAL . SOCIETY . NEW . YORK . FEBRUARY . 1902. In the field, to the right, in small letters : V. D. BRENNER :

Reverse, the figure of Mercury riding on a cloud and bearing in his right arm fruits and flowers, to the right the German and American shields ; V. D. BRENNER, in small letters ; legend : TO . COMMEMORATE . THE . VISIT . OF . HIS . ROYAL . HIGHNESS . PRINCE . HENRY . OF . RUSSIA.

One medal was struck, for presentation to Prince Henry, in virgin gold, which was obtained direct from the mine in California and presented to the Society, for that purpose, by James D. Hague. Three other medals were struck in gold for Edward D. Adams and J. Pierpont Morgan, one of which they presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and one to this Society. Three hundred and one medals were struck in silver, two in copper (one for Mr. Hague, the donor of the gold for the medal presented to Prince Henry, and one for the Society's cabinet), and one medal was struck, for the Society's cabinet, in aluminum ; making a total issue of three hundred and eight medals, of which the Society has a specimen in each—four in all.

The election of John C. Woodbury, Rochester, N. Y., proposed as an active member by Geo. F. Kunz, is hereby recommended.

If this recommendation is approved, the rolls of the Society will consist of 16 Honorary Members, 201 Active (of whom 98 are Life Members) and 65 Corresponding Members, a total of 282.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,
WOODBURY G. LANGDON,
BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN,
J. SANFORD SALTUS,
CHARLES PRYER,
HERBERT VALENTINE,
EDWARD GROH,

Executive Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. President and Fellow Members :

The Committee on Papers and Publications respectfully report that since the last Annual Meeting of the Society two papers have been read.

On February 27th Mr. Victor D. Brenner read in our old rooms a paper on "Various Methods of Making a Medal."

At the May Meeting in these, our new rooms, the Rev. James B. Nies told of past and proposed explorations in the Orient and Holy Land.

The Proceedings and Papers of the Forty-fourth Annual Meeting were published and distributed early in the summer, and contained fifty-seven pages of reading matter and seven pages of illustrations, consisting of fifty-three representations of coins, medals, etc.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. SANFORD SALTUS,
CHARLES PRYER,
HENRY CLINTON BACKUS,

Committee.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF THE SCHOOL FOR COIN
AND MEDAL DESIGNING AND DIE CUTTING.**

Mr. President and Fellow Members :

The Class in Coin and Medal Designing and Die Cutting, conducted at the National Academy of Design, under the auspices of The American Numismatic and Archæological Society, was re-opened, on October 6, 1902, with three pupils in attendance, which has since increased to six.

In view of the resignation of Mr. Victor D. Brenner (the Instructor last winter) Mr. Charles J. Pike has been asked to resume charge of the Class and has consented to do so.

The prompt appearance of a number of students indicates that Mr. Pike's appointment is a welcome one ; and, in view of his success two years ago, it is hoped that the attendance will be maintained, and, perhaps, increased, during this season.

Mr. Pike reports that he has found a die sinker who is willing to give his services as Instructor. This matter will, of course, have to be dealt with by your Committee, but the fact that such a man has been discovered is a matter of much cause for satisfaction.

The Woodbury G. Langdon prizes were awarded in May last as follows :—

First prize of \$60, to Mary Palmer Harper.

Second prize of \$25, to Adele A. Pollock.

Third prize of \$15, to Jennie V. Cannon.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WOODBURY G. LANGDON,

J. SANFORD SALTUS,

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN INSIGNIA.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen :

When this Society made its exhibit of the Numismatic products of this country, at the Paris Exposition, in 1900, one section of the case containing the specimens was devoted to American Insignia—comprising decorations awarded by the Government and the Insignia of Military and Hereditary Societies,—the collection exhibited containing sixty specimens, of which but five were from the Society's cabinet.

It was suggested at that time that the Society ought to own such a collection, and several members took the matter up with the result that by the end of the year a very good start had been made.

The Committee takes pleasure in stating that the collection now contains seventy-five specimens, including many that are most important and valuable.

During the past year the collection has been increased by thirty.

Although of little intrinsic value, the most important donation received during the year, from a historical point of view, consists of three specimens of the first badge of the Grand Army of the Republic, which was adopted in 1866 and used for but little over two years, and is now exceedingly scarce. The badges were issued in two sizes in gold, silver, and white metal, some of the latter being gold plated. Capt. A. Orth Behm, of Lafayette, Ind., one of the Committee which got up these badges, has

presented to the Society one badge, large size, of white metal, and two small size, one gold plated and one white metal.

Another scarce specimen is the large bronze badge, complete with bar, gold plated, of the National Association of Mexican War Veterans, presented by Capt. Isaac Williams, of Philadelphia, to whom the badge was originally issued.

Mr. Saltus has donated the insignia of the Naval Order of the United States, United Sons of Confederate Veterans; Medal of Honor Legion, Second Class; Sons of Veterans U. S. A. (old ribbon).

Of the other accessions, many were received from the societies they represent or as individual donations from officers or members of such societies. As the Curator's report gives a full list of donors it seems unnecessary to repeat it here.

This collection has cost the Society, practically, nothing. Within the rather narrow limits to which it is confined it probably, even now, has no equal, but there is still much lacking, many gaps which should be filled. Among the most important which the Society needs are the various sized gold and silver badges and the small bronze badge of the National Association of Mexican War Veterans, the first badge of the Grand Army of the Republic in gold and silver, and the insignia of the Society of the Army of the James. There are also many others. Whether any of them will find their way into our collection time alone can tell. We hope they will, and we will try to find them.

The Committee labors under a great disadvantage in having no money to use for the purchase of specimens. Some time ago it had the opportunity to purchase one that is most difficult to obtain, but could not take advantage of it. Whether that opportunity will present itself again is a question. The members of this Committee have worked hard to achieve what has been done, but they cannot do everything without some help. There are many members of this Society who are able and should be willing to help increase its collections, and this Committee would bring this matter to the attention of such members.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
GEORGE F. KUNZ,
J. SANFORD SALTUS,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEDALS.

The Medal Committee appointed by the President, under the authority of the resolution of the Society at its meeting of May 19, 1902, would respectfully report the recommendation that, in view of the national title and character of the Society, the subject of the first medal of the proposed series should be Americus Vesputius.

The Committee would further report that, after a careful consideration of the proposed issue of medals under the conditions set forth in the report upon this subject presented at the meeting of the Society on May 19, 1902, it is, in the opinion of the Committee, impracticable to make such proposed issue in a satisfactory manner under the restrictions imposed;

And the Committee would respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Medal Committee be and is hereby authorized, with full power, at its discretion, to issue annually, in the name of this Society, to its regular

members subscribing and paying therefor, a series of medals commemorative of notable events in the history of this country, or of persons who have rendered distinguished services in the discovery or development of America.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD D. ADAMS,
STEPHEN BAKER,
JAMES D. HAGUE,
ALEXANDER E. ORR,
WILLIAM R. PETERS,

Committee.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
Balance on hand, January 20, 1902.....	Rent.....
\$ 790 59	\$1100 00
Initiation fees and dues.....	Annual proceedings.....
1130 00	529 86
Interest.....	Stationery, postage, and miscellaneous expenses.....
400 00	382 15
Life-membership fees.....	Transferred to Permanent Funds.....
700 00	700 00
Sale of Prince Henry Medals.....	Balance on hand.....
167 36	496 94
Membership Medals and Certificates.....	
21 00	
<hr/>	<hr/>
\$3208 95	\$3208 95

PERMANENT FUNDS.

New York Numismatic Society Donation Fund.....	\$ 65 00
Dr. Isaac Wood Memorial Fund.....	100 00
William Poillon Fund.....	230 00
P. Hackley Barhydt Memorial Fund.....	500 00
Jay B. Cornell Bequest.....	1000 00
Life-membership Fund.....	7926 25
	<hr/>
	\$9821 25

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

One \$1000 5% Bond, C. M. & St. P. R. R.....	\$1000 00
One \$1000 5% Bond, C. & N. W. R. R.....	1000 00
Two \$1000 5% Bonds, N. Y. Susq. & W. R. R.....	2000 00
Two \$1000 4% Bonds, Erie R. R. Prior Lien.....	2000 00
One \$1000 4% Bond, M. K. & T. R. R.....	1000 00
Two \$500 4% Bonds, M. K. & T. R. R.....	1000 00
One \$1000 4% Bond, Chicago Transfer & Terminal.....	1000 00
Deposited in Lincoln National Bank.....	821 25
	<hr/>
	\$9821 25

SCHOOL FOR COIN AND MEDAL DESIGNING AND DIE CUTTING.

Balance on hand January 20, 1902.....	\$ 708 34	Expenses.....	\$ 502 90
Receipts.....	469 70	Balance on hand.....	675 14
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$1178 04		\$1178 04

Examined and found correct.

CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer.*

HERBERT VALENTINE,
BAUMAN L. BELDEN,

Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Mr. President and Fellow Members :

It gives me great pleasure to report that during the past twelve months, the number of letters received pertaining to matters relating to Numismatics, especially those from foreign lands, far exceeds that of former years. Not only from the Old World have letters come, but from Canada, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, showing that our Society is, year by year, becoming better known and appreciated by foreign as well as native collectors and kindred organizations, and that while it is the American Numismatic Society, it is not exclusively a society devoted to American numismatics.

A bound volume of the Proceedings for 1902 and a silver Prince Henry medal were presented by the Society to His Majesty Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy, and this morning a letter from Rome, bearing the Royal Arms, was received, of which the following is a free translation :

“ ROME, December 17th, 1902.

“ Sig. Corresponding Secretary :

“ I had the honor to transmit to The King, my Sovereign, the homage which you tendered him with a copy of the “ Proceedings of your Society for the year 1902,” and a Medal struck to commemorate the visit of Prince Henry to America.

“ The gift was most acceptable to His Majesty, who appreciated in a special manner the manifestations of respect you sent him, in the name of the Institution which you represent, and which produces works with which His Majesty is much pleased.

“ I have consequently received from my Sovereign the command to send to your honorable self his special thanks for your kindness, and I add to this with pleasure, Sir, my distinguished consideration.

“ (Signed) Minister PONZIO VAGLIO.”

A Gold Medal was forwarded to Berlin through the courtesy of the German Consul to Prince Henry of Prussia, the receipt of which His Royal Highness most graciously acknowledged by an autograph letter of acceptance and thanks, reading as follows :

“ KIEL, April 25, 1902.

“ I have received the beautiful medal which the American Numismatic and Archæological Society has presented me with.

“ Deeply sensible of all the kindness shown to me by The American people, I can only express once more my heartfelt thanks, this time to the distinguished Society which has caused the splendidly executed medal to be struck commemorating my recent visit to the United States.

“ (Signed) HEINRICH PRINZ v. Preussen.

“ The American Numismatic
“ and Archæological Society
“ New York.”

A silver Prince Henry Medal was presented to President Roosevelt, and an acceptance received in due form.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. SANFORD SALTUS,
Corresponding Secretary.

LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. President and Members of The American Numismatic and Archæological Society:

Since my last annual report the Library has received the following accessions: 40 bound volumes, 176 pamphlets, 121 periodicals, 129 catalogues, 219 miscellaneous, making a total of 685.

The names of the donors are as follows:

American Museum of Natural History,
George C. Arnold,
Arnold Numismatic Company,
Samuel P. Avery,
Bavarian Numismatic Society,
Robert B. Beath,
Berlin Numismatic Society,
John Bigelow.
Brooklyn Daily Eagle,
Buffalo Historical Society,
Bureau of American Ethnology,
Bureau of Education,
Columbia University,
John M. Dodd, Jr.,
H. Russell Drowne,
Department of Parks,
Frederick Ehrlich,
George B. Engle, Jr.,
Field Columbian Museum,
L. Forrer,
Free Museum of Science and Art,
French Numismatic Society,
Edward Groh,
Geographical Society of Philadelphia,
Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden,
L. and L. Hamburge,
Otto Helbing,
Dr. Jacob Hirsch,
Drs. Hiller and Furness,
Horatio C. King,
L. Chr. Lauer,
Lyman H. Low,
Library of Congress,
R. W. McLachlan,
George McArthur,
Julius Meili,
Metropolitan Museum of Art,
Col. Albert L. Mills, Superintendent West
Point Military Academy,
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston,
New England Society in the City of New York,

New Jersey Historical Society,
New York Post-Graduate and Medical School,
New London County Historical Society,
John P. Nicholson,
Rev. James B. Nies, Ph.D.,
Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal,
Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia,
Nebraska State Historical Society,
Ohio Archæological and Historical Society,
Daniel Parish, Jr.,
Manuel Pau,
J. Watts de Peyster,
Paris Exposition of 1900—Minister of Commerce,
Q. Perini,
Pratt Institute,
William Poillon,
Bernard Quaritch,
Edmund Rappaport,
Royal Belgian Numismatic Society,
Royal Museum, Berlin,
J. Sanford Saltus,
State Historical Society of Wisconsin,
State Historical Society of Iowa,
Smithsonian Institution,
R. M. Smock, Assistant Adjutant-General,
St. Louis Stamp and Coin Company,
Dr. H. R. Storer,
Swiss Numismatic Society,
Towle Manufacturing Company,
C. G. Thieme,
United States Patent Office,
University of the State of New York,
University of Toulouse,
Albert H. Van Deusen,
Herbert Valentine,
Vienna Numismatic Society,
Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society,
C. J. H. Woodbury.

The removal of the Library to these rooms was safely effected last spring, and, cramped for space as we were formerly, it is needless to say that the present enlarged accommodations are much appreciated by the Librarian. In arranging the books on the shelves the same general plan has been followed as has prevailed heretofore, that is to say, the books on American numismatics are placed in one section of the Library, those on English coins and medals in another, those on ancient coins by themselves, and so on.

In this work of arranging the Library I have received efficient aid from Messrs. Groh and Drowne. Mrs. Henry T. Drowne made a most timely gift to the Society of two book cases. These have proved to be not only useful, but really indispensable, as a part of the cases used in the old quarters belonged in the building, and could not be taken with us.

An examination of the literary possessions of the Library has brought to light much material that need not be retained by the Society, such as duplicate books, pamphlets, and catalogues, including early numbers of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, and material not relating to the pursuits of numismatics or archæology. These are available for sale or exchange, and the Librarian has been authorized to make such disposal of them in his discretion. He wishes the fact to be known that the Library possesses this surplus material in the hope that a demand may arise for it from members and others.

Some of the gifts to the Library during the year are as follows: From Mr. L. C. Lauer, of Nuremberg, Germany, 179 plates of medals and 14 cards with raised impressions of coins; from corresponding member, L. Forrer, Volume I. of his new *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists*; from Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., valuable foreign periodicals; and from Mr. William Poillon, a large lot of catalogues, plates of coins, and other numismatic material.

The binding of pamphlets and periodicals has been attended to as usual, resulting in the addition of a number of bound volumes to the Library.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HERBERT VALENTINE, *Librarian*.

CURATOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. President and Members of The American Numismatic and Archæological Society:

The accessions to the cabinet of the Society during the past year have not been as numerous as in the preceding years, but this is offset by a number of very rare and valuable coins and medals, from 67 donors, and by purchase and exchange the Society has received a total of 476 pieces of which number 18 are gold, 43 silver, 397 bronze and base metals, and 18 specimens of paper money.

President Zabriskie at the last annual meeting presented two large gold coins of Japan, the larger coin having an intrinsic value of one hundred dollars. It is probably the largest gold coin in existence. Mr. Zabriskie has again permitted me to make a further selection from his cabinet of such early New York City tokens and Presidential medals as were lacking in the Society's collection.

Mr. J. Sanford Saltus contributed a number of valuable and most interesting pieces, notably a proof set of coins for the year 1902, issued by the British mint, of every denomination from the five pound piece to the farthing, altogether 16 pieces, and five coronation medals of Edward VII., of different designs in gold, silver, bronze, white metal and aluminum; the large bronze British Empire medal, a silver medal of Pope Leo XIII. commemorating the twenty-fifth year of his Pontificate and a number of gold and silver coins and medals of interest.

Mr. Edward D. Adams and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan presented to the Society a gold medal of Prince Henry of Prussia, which is a duplicate of the one which was presented to the Prince by this Society. From Mr. Frederic J. de Peyster and Mr. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander the Society has received for its collection the gold insignia of the Huguenot Society of America.

From the Salmagundi Club was received a bronze medallion of Bruce Crane.

The Citizens' Association of Washington, D. C., presented a collection of 35 medals struck on the occasion of the Thirty-sixth Annual Encampment of the G. A. R. held at that city last October.

Gen. Horatio C. King presented a number of medals and badges of military societies and G. A. R. encampments.

Eighty-one pieces were obtained by purchase and six by exchange.

The following is a full list of donors :

Edward D. Adams,
T. W. Alston,
A. Andrews,
George P. Arnold,
Robert B. Beath,
A. Orth Behm,
Bauman L. Belden,
E. W. Brennen,
Victor D. Brenner,
John Bower, Sr.,
John S. Brown,
Cornelius Cadle,
Henry C. Carter,
R. J. Christy,
Charles A. Clark,
Charles S. Davis,
Joseph K. Davison,
Frederic J. de Peyster,
John M. Dodd, Jr.,
Richard A. Donnelly,
Miss A. Downes,
J. Madison Drake,
Jed Frye,
Hugo O. Greenhood,
Edward Groh,
Dr. George F. Heath,
Edwin D. Hewitt,
Geo. A. Katzenberger,
Horatio C. King,
Woodbury G. Langdon,
L. Chr. Lauer,
George McArthur,
J. Pierpont Morgan,
Charles P. Nichols,
John P. Nicholson,
Rev. James B. Nies, Ph.D.,

Daniel Parish, Jr.,
James Evelyn Pilcher, M.D.
William Poillon,
Robert A. Reid,
T. J. Oakley Rhinelanders,
George W. Rode,
J. Sanford Saltus,
Mrs. J. Sanford Saltus,
C. S. Stiles,
Horatio R. Storer, M.D.,
Herbert Valentine,
Albert H. Van Deusen,
J. C. Wambold,
B. P. Wright, M.D.
C. B. Wilkinson,
Isaac Williams,
Andrew C. Zabriskie,
Association, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteer
Infantry,
Aztec Club of 1847,
Bureau of Navigation,
Citizens' Association, Washington,
Exposition, Paris, 1900,
Farragut Association, Naval Veterans, Philadelphia,
Halifax Herald,
Military Order of Foreign Wars,
Old Guard of Washington, D. C.,
Salmagundi Club,
Society of Veterans of Indian Wars of the
United States,
Survivors' Association, First Long Island
Volunteers,
Union Soldiers' Alliance,
Union Veteran Legion, Encampment No. 1,
Pittsburg.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD GROH, *Curator.*

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

President Zabriskie then delivered his annual address.

Fellow Members, Ladies, and Gentlemen :

Once more it is the duty and pleasure of your President to deliver his annual address. We face each other to-night, however, in a very different location from the

one which we occupied at our last annual meeting, and which had been our pleasant home for ten years. The decision of the Academy of Medicine, that our room was needed for its own institution, was not an agreeable announcement. While it had been apparent to those most interested in the welfare of the Society that we were fast outgrowing our accommodations in the Academy of Medicine Building, yet it was felt that the time was not ripe to move.

In that pleasant sky parlor, the Society had gradually increased in strength and financial resources. We went there with barely one hundred members; we left there with twice that number; we went there virtually bankrupt, with an income barely sufficient to pay half our yearly rent and meet our other modest bills, the other half of our yearly rent being met by the generosity of one of our members; we left there with an income sufficient not only to pay the rent, but large enough to meet other outlays in printing, etc., which would have been thought, and very justly, wildly extravagant some years ago.

Unfortunately, however, the move which we have made has doubled our rent, and the surplus with which the year began has been wiped out. The rooms in which we find ourselves to-night, although apparently the most desirable of those available last spring, cannot be considered in any way permanent. Nor is it desirable that they should be so considered the quiet and repose which should surround the quarters of a learned society are not to be had here. It behooves us then to look well into the future and prepare ourselves in ample time for another move to a location more in harmony with our aims and inclinations, and where our superb collection of coins and medals, together with our exceptionally complete and valuable numismatic Library, may be safely housed.

It is difficult to place a value on the contents of the cabinets and the shelves, but I am persuaded that \$20,000 and \$5000 could not replace what we have here. Indeed, in the matter of coins and medals there are pieces which are absolutely unique and others so rare that a lifetime might elapse before an opportunity offered to find a duplicate.

Here these treasures repose, constantly menaced with the dangers of theft and of fire. To secure the proper preservation of what we have, as well as to encourage additional gifts in the future, it is clear to me that the proper place for our collection is within fire-proof walls, guarded by watchmen, and where the public may have an opportunity of seeing and enjoying our numismatic treasures. If such accommodation could be secured within the Metropolitan Museum of Art, or the New Public Library, the Society, released from the burden of rent, could afford to employ a suitable person to take charge of the collections and conduct the clerical work of the Society. If additional arrangements could be made to use a hall or room for the stated meetings of the Society, nothing further could be desired, and a career of usefulness would open up to us far greater than can be easily measured at the present time.

The individuality of the Society should not be disturbed; we are an incorporated body authorized to hold property, and do so hold invested funds now to the amount of \$10,000.

To-night there is a large and representative attendance of members present. I trust before this Society adjourns a resolution will prevail endorsing the views which I have endeavored to convey to you here, and calling for the appointment of a committee to open negotiations looking to the active carrying out of the scheme I have outlined.

I have to chronicle losses by death more serious and more numerous than have occurred in any previous year. Alexander Balmanno, one of our oldest members, whose membership dates from 1874; John Henry Pell, a captain in the Civil War, subsequently a lawyer of this city, and devoted to study with the microscope; Eugene Augustus Hoffman, Doctor of Divinity, Doctor of Laws, and Dean of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Samuel D. Babcock, a foremost representative of New York's financiers, and a director and trustee of numerous institutions; John Visscher Wheeler, a lawyer of this city; James H. Whitehouse, who for forty-five years was associated with Tiffany & Company, and under whose direction innumerable badges, engrossed resolutions, and other productions of a like character have been produced; the Grant Monument medal, issued by this Society through Tiffany & Company, was prepared under his direction; Heber R. Bishop, whose unrivalled collection of ades, now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, bears testimony to his diligence as a collector and lover of the beautiful; and Charles Hare Hutchinson, a resident of Philadelphia, who died in Paris.

A corresponding member also has died during the past year, who at one time during his life was not only a coin collector but a coin maker. William Leggett Bramhall, although for many years a resident of Washington, D.C., was engaged in early life in the dry-goods business in this city, and was Curator of this Society in 1859.

In the same year, being an ardent collector of American political medals, he caused to be struck by the Scoville Manufacturing Company, of Waterbury, Conn., a "Republican token," of which the following is a description: Obverse—An American Eagle; legend, "Success to Republican Principles." Reverse—Inscription, "Not one cent for slavery"; legend, "Millions for Freedom." Edge milled; size of American quarter dollar. Of this token there were struck six in silver, fifteen in copper, one thousand in brass, and one in lead.

The following year, on the opening of the Presidential campaign, he had the reverse die altered by the addition of two palm leaves crossed over the inscription, a six-pointed star, and the date 1860. Of this there were struck seven in silver, seventy-five in copper, and fifteen thousand in brass, all of them having plain edges. The dies were destroyed by Mr. Bramhall.

In 1860, immediately after Lincoln's nomination, Mr. Bramhall secured a profile likeness and caused a small medal to be struck by George H. Lovatt, of which the following is a description: Obverse—Bust of Lincoln facing to right; legend, "Abraham Lincoln—Natus Feb. 12. 1809." Reverse—Inscription, "The Hannibal of America 1860" within a wreath; legend, "Abraham Lincoln Honest Abe of the West." Edge plain. Size of nickel cent. Of this there were struck seven in silver, thirty-five in copper, brass, and tin, and two hundred and fifty in nickel.

In this little medal attention was called to the curious fact that the last syllable of Lincoln's Christian name, and the first of his surname, gave the surname of his political lieutenant—Hamlin.

The same obverse was used with another reverse later in the campaign. This reverse bore a shield having a scroll on which the word "Wide-awakes" was inscribed, a rose and leaves.

Of this there were struck twenty-one in silver, thirty-five each in copper, brass, and nickel, and fifteen hundred in tin.

I am indebted to Mr. Bramhall, himself, for these facts, which he communicated to the *American Journal of Numismatics*, in August, 1867.

The visit to this country of Prince Henry of Prussia was marked by the issue on behalf of this Society of a medal of singular beauty and artistic excellence. Many of you have the medal, all indeed had the opportunity to subscribe for it, and it has even now become rare. In the July number of the *Century Magazine* Mr. James D. Hague, a member of this Society, has an article entitled "A Personal Recollection of Carlyle." The article is of peculiar interest to us from the fact that Mr. Hague, after mentioning the fact that Thomas Carlyle was the originator of the title "Captains of Industry" in his *Latter-Day Pamphlets*, issued as early as 1850, but which title became familiar to most of us only at the time of the breakfast which was given to Prince Henry, goes on to describe the history of the gold which was used in striking the medal presented by this Society to Prince Henry of Prussia.

I quote as follows: "When the writer came to know that such a medal would be struck in gold for presentation to Prince Henry, it seemed to him important that the metal for that purpose should be fitly chosen, sentimentally significant, of known origin, native American, virgin, never used before for any purpose, and therefore much to be preferred above commercial gold, coming from nobody knows where, the product of the melting pot in the fusion of ordinary bullion with sweepings, scraps, and especially coin that may have been long in circulation, passing from hand to hand, the price of nobody knows what.

"It so happened that I had in my possession a sufficient quantity of native, virgin gold, which I had myself mined under peculiar circumstances. A few years ago I was on a visit of inspection deep down in a gold quartz mine, locally known as the 'Stockbridge,' at Grass Valley, California; one of the underground mine foremen came hastening to report that up in the No. 7 slope, a little above the eight hundred foot level, a blast in the vein had just exposed a very rich branch of gold quartz, which as an unusually interesting occurrence, I was invited to look at before it should be mined out. On reaching the place I found a beautiful streak of rich ore, exposed in a vein of pure white quartz glittering with gold, which with little further blasting and picking, I caused to be broken out, collecting the best of it in a candle box, which was carried to the surface, where the quartz was crushed in a hand motor, and the gold washed out and melted, was cast into several little bricks, which I brought home to New York, ready for use whenever special occasion might occur calling for gold of such peculiar quality and certain origin."

This singularly happy idea, which Mr. Hague has just described, added greatly to the interest of the medal, and this Society has at a previous meeting signified its appreciation of the generous deed.

To Mr. Edward D. Adams, who originated the idea of the medal, and under whose direction it was produced, and to Mr. Victor D. Brenner, the maker of the medal, due appreciation should also be accorded.

The School of Die Cutting and Medal Designing, now in its third year, supported by the contributions of members of this Society, gives ground for encouragement. Its progress has been hampered in various ways, but its prospects are now brighter than ever before. As the idea of the establishment of this school originated with your President, he cannot fail to feel a most lively interest in its success.

Archæology has been too much neglected by this Society, and it is to be hoped steps will be taken to broaden our interests in this direction.

The name of de Morgan is, however, familiar to us. Our fellow-member, Henri de Morgan, has more than once lectured before us, most entertainingly describing the explorations of his brother, Jacques de Morgan.

Only recently has word reached this country that the two explorers de Morgan and Scheil have made some remarkable discoveries in the ruins of Susa, the capital of ancient Elam. A Babylonian law code, so the account runs, has been found in Persia nearly a thousand years older than Moses, or about 2300 B.C. It is the code of the ruler known to Genesis as Amraphel, King of Shinar. The code is on a stele or inscribed pillar found beneath the ruins that date from the period of Darius and Artaxerxes. On the stele is cut the image of the king worshipping the sun god, and two hundred and eighty separate laws in forty-four columns. A translation of these by Dr. Winckler has just issued from the German press, which pronounces "This code not simply the weightiest document found on Babylonian culture, but the oldest in the history of institutions and one of the most important in the early history of human civilization. It will be the subject of innumerable discussions and will require not a little critical history to be rewritten." Parallels between these laws and those of the Mosaic code are frequent and striking.

We celebrate to-night the forty-fifth anniversary of this Society, and are reminded that in point of seniority we are well up on the list of societies in this city. A glance for a moment at the names of those in existence in 1858, the year of our foundation, may not be without interest. The Historical Society had just celebrated its semi-centennial, the occasion being marked by the delivery of the address of Dr. John W. Francis on "Old New York," since become historic and the pioneer of the articles on the subject of local history. The National Academy of Design, our co-laborer in the education of medallist artists, had been in existence about twenty-five years, but was yet a feeble body, holding its exhibitions in hired galleries and without the permanent home which, a few years later, it erected at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and which the march of commerce has recently required it to surrender. The American Geographical Society had been recently founded and was yet struggling for permanence. But the vast majority of societies now in existence had not yet come into being.

We can with much truth consider with complacency our position on the list of learned and scientific societies, but this is all the more reason why we should live up to our name.

The little band of coin collectors who gathered together in 1858, and who at first met in the private houses of the members, might perhaps have been charged with grandiloquence when they dubbed themselves The American Numismatic and Archæological Society; they might, as far as their immediate intents and purposes were concerned, have called themselves more appropriately the New York Coin Club. But although their means were limited and their aims circumscribed they "builded better than they knew," when they left to us our present name—in locality broad as the continent, and in its interests covering in the widest sense the fields of numismatics and archæology.

Mr. H. C. von Post offered the following resolution:

Resolved: That that portion of the President's address that relates to the proper accommodation and preservation of the collections of this Society be referred to a

special committee of seven members of which the President shall be chairman, and that said committee shall report at a subsequent meeting of the Society.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The consideration of the Medal Committee's report being next in order, it was moved by Mr. Kunz and carried, that the President be requested to re-appoint the same Committee for the current year.

On motion of Mr. Adams, it was resolved that the resolution contained in the Medal Committee's report be adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual election of officers was next in order, and resulted as follows:

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, *President*; WOODBURY G. LANGDON and RICHARD HOE LAWRENCE, *Vice-Presidents*; JOHN KENSSETT OLYPHANT, *Recording Secretary*; J. SANFORD SALTUS, *Corresponding Secretary*; CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer*; HERBERT VALENTINE, *Librarian*; EDWARD GROH, *Curator*.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Assistant Curator, Rev. JAMES B. NIES, Ph.D.

<i>Committee on Papers and Publications</i>	{ J. SANFORD SALTUS, CHARLES PRYER, HENRY CLINTON BACKUS.
<i>Committee on School for Coin and Medal Designing and Die Cutting</i>	{ WOODBURY G. LANGDON, J. SANFORD SALTUS, ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.
<i>Committee on Library</i>	{ HERBERT VALENTINE, HENRY C. CARTER, THOMAS WHITTAKER.
<i>Committee on Numismatics</i>	{ EDWARD GROH, NELSON P. PEHRSON, S. WHITNEY DUNSCOMB, Jr.
<i>Committee on American Insignia</i>	{ BAUMAN L. BELDEN, J. SANFORD SALTUS, GEORGE F. KUNZ.
<i>Committee on Medals</i>	{ EDWARD D. ADAMS, STEPHEN BAKER, JAMES D. HAGUE, ALEXANDER E. ORR, WILLIAM R. PETERS.

The meeting then adjourned.

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN,
Recording Secretary.

ROLL OF MEMBERS
OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC
AND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



1903

HONORARY MEMBERS.

His Majesty Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy, . . .	January 21, 1901
The Director of the United States Mint, Washington, D. C., . . .	(Ex Officio)
Appleton, William Sumner, Boston, Mass., . . .	November 21, 1892
Bigelow, John, LL.D., Highland Falls, N. Y., . . .	November 15, 1897
Charney, Désiré, Paris, France, . . .	March 20, 1883
Crosby, Sylvester Sage, Boston, Mass., . . .	March 21, 1876
Dielman, Frederick, Pres't Nat'l Academy of Design, New York, . . .	January 21, 1901
*English, Thomas Dunn, M.D., LL.D., Newark, N. J., . . .	January 20, 1896
Evans, Sir John, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., London, England, . . .	November 20, 1883
Head, Barclay V., D.C.L., Ph.D., London, England, . . .	December 21, 1880
Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers, Boston, Mass., . . .	November 19, 1878
Mommsen, Theodor, Berlin, Germany, . . .	May 20, 1884
Prince, L. Bradford, LL.D., Santa Fé, New Mexico . . .	May 20, 1901
Snowden, Archibald Loudon, Philadelphia, Pa., . . .	March 18, 1879
Storer, Horatio R., M.D., Newport, R. I., . . .	March 20, 1893
Ward, Rev. William Hayes, D.D., LL.D., Newark, N. J., . . .	March 20, 1893
Wood, John Turtle, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., London, England, . . .	March 21, 1876

* Deceased.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Andersen, David, Christiania, Norway,	May 18, 1893
Andrews, Frank De Wette, Vineland, N. J.,	June 12, 1883
Bahrfeldt, Max Ferdinand, Hildesheim, Germany,	May 20, 1884
Barron, Edward Jackson, F.S.A., London, England,	March 20, 1883
Bates, Thomas Tomlison, Traverse City, Mich.,	June 25, 1868
Bird, Prof. Frederic Mayer, South Bethlehem, Pa.,	May 15, 1883
Blomberg, Dr. Anton, Stockholm, Sweden,	January 18, 1892
Bolen, John Adams, Springfield, Mass.,	May 28, 1868
Bowne, Jacob Titus, Springfield, Mass.,	November 22, 1866
*Bramhall, William Legett, Washington, D. C.,	October 10, 1867
Brock, Robert Alonzo, Richmond, Va.,	June 13, 1867
Busam, William, Bellevue, Ohio,	February 25, 1869
Carranza, Carlos, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic,	November 20, 1883
Cauffman, Emil, Philadelphia, Pa.,	February 13, 1868
Cavalli, Gustaf, Sköfde, Sweden,	March 20, 1893
Coates, Edward Hornor, Philadelphia, Pa.,	April 28, 1864
Culin, Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 15, 1887
Cunningham, Thomas, Mohawk, N. Y.,	July 7, 1886
Darling, Charles W., Utica, N. Y.,	May 20, 1884
de Chauffepie, Henri Jean de Dompierre, The Hague, Holland,	March 17, 1902
Doughty, Francis Worcester, Ramapo, N. Y.,	May 20, 1895
DuBois, Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 20, 1883
Ely, Rev. Foster, D.D., Ridgefield, Conn.,	May 20, 1895
Ely, Heman, Elyria, Ohio,	November 14, 1867
Ezekiel, Henry Clay, Cincinnati, Ohio,	November 12, 1868
Forrer, L., Chislehurst, England,	January 15, 1900
Foster, John W., Washington, D. C.,	March 20, 1883
Goddard, William C., Watford, England,	March 19, 1894
Gordon, John, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,	May 15, 1883
Greenhood, Hugo Oscar, San Francisco, Cal.,	May 17, 1897
Grueber, Herbert A., F.S.A., London, England,	January 18, 1881
*Gschwend, Charles, Sharpsburg, Pa.,	June 25, 1868
Hayden, Rev. Horace Edwin, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	May 16, 1882
Heath, George F., M.D., Monroe, Mich.,	March 21, 1892
Hill, Robert Anderson, Hove, England,	March 20, 1883
Holland, Henry Ware, Boston, Mass.,	November 21, 1876
Howland, Louis Meredith, Paris, France,	November 18, 1895
Kirkwood, James, Hong Kong, China,	May 19, 1885
Koehler, Sylvester Rosa, Roxbury, Mass.,	November 21, 1882
Lee, William, M.D., Washington, D. C.,	November 21, 1876

* Deceased.

McArthur, George, Maldon, Victoria, Australia,	January 15, 1894
McLachlan, Robert Wallace, Montreal, Canada,	May 15, 1877
Mansfield-Büllner, H. V., Copenhagen, Denmark,	March 5, 1888
*Maris, Edward, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 21, 1876
Meili, Julius, Zurich, Switzerland,	January 20, 1902
Morgan, George Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 18, 1884
Nelson, James, Cold Spring, N. Y.,	November 12, 1868
Nichols, Charles Porter, Springfield, Mass.,	June 13, 1867
Paine, George Taylor, Providence, R. I.,	March 12, 1868
Peet, Rev. Stephen D., Chicago, Ill.,	January 20, 1885
Perini, Quintilio, Rovereto, Austria,	January 21, 1895
Perkins, Frederick Stanton, Burlington, Wis.,	November 14, 1867
Ready, William Talbot, London, England,	November 20, 1883
Rhéaume, Anselm, Quebec, Canada,	November 21, 1876
Richter, Max Ohnefalsch, Berlin, Germany,	March 18, 1884
Rode, George W., Pittsburg, Pa.,	November 16, 1880
Saint Paul, Anthyme, Paris, France,	March 15, 1881
Sandham, Alfred, Toronto, Canada,	November 14, 1867
Shiells, Robert, Neenah, Wis.,	January 15, 1889
Stone, William L., Mount Vernon, N. Y.,	May 24, 1888
Thruston, Gates Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.,	May 20, 1879
Ulex, George Frederick, Hamburg, Germany,	January 15, 1878
Upton, George P., Chicago, Ill.,	December 10, 1868
Vail, Joseph Henry, Tarrytown, N. Y.,	May 9, 1867
Vivanco, Angel, Orizaba, Mexico,	May 15, 1883
Vlasto, Michel P., Marseilles, France,	May 21, 1900
Williamson, George C., Guilford, England,	November 18, 1884
Woodbury, Charles J. H., Boston, Mass.,	January 20, 1885

* Deceased.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Acheson, Edward G., Niagara Falls, N. Y., . . .	April 24, 1902
†Adams, Edward D., New York City, . . .	January 21, 1901
†Adams, Ernest Kempton, New York City, . . .	March 17, 1902
†Atterbury, John T., New York City, . . .	January 20, 1902
Avery, Samuel P., New York City, . . .	May 21, 1894
Avery, Samuel P., Jr., New York City, . . .	November 21, 1892
Aycrigg, B. Arthur, New York City, . . .	March 20, 1899
*Babcock, Samuel D., New York City, . . .	March 15, 1897
†Backus, Henry Clinton, New York City, . . .	January 16, 1899
Bailey, Miss Natalie, New York City, . . .	May 17, 1897
†Baker, Stephen, New York City, . . .	January 16, 1899
†Ballantine, Robert F., Newark, N. J., . . .	April 25, 1901
*†Balmanno, Alexander, Brooklyn, N. Y., . . .	December 1, 1874
†Barrington, Miss Rachel T., New York City, . . .	January 15, 1884
†Beekman, Gerard, New York City, . . .	April 17, 1885
Belden, Bauman Lowe, Elizabeth, N. J., . . .	May 18, 1886
Bell, Mrs. Frederic, Madison, N. J., . . .	January 21, 1901
Benson, Frank Sherman, Brooklyn, N. Y., . . .	May 21, 1894
Betts, Benjamin, Brooklyn, N. Y., . . .	February 27, 1868
Biddle, A. J. Drexel, Philadelphia, Pa., . . .	March 19, 1900
Bishop, Cortlandt Field, New York City, . . .	May 15, 1899
*†Bishop, Heber R., New York City, . . .	January 16, 1899
†Bloor, Alfred J., New York City, . . .	November 20, 1883
†Booth, Henry, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., . . .	February 28, 1882
†Brackenridge, George W., San Antonio, Texas, . . .	May 21, 1900
Bradley, Edson, New York City, . . .	March 19, 1900
Brenner, Victor David, New York City, . . .	November 19, 1894
†Britton, Charles P., New York City, . . .	February 16, 1881
†Browning, J. Hull, Tenafly, N. J., . . .	March 21, 1898
Buchman, Albert, New York City, . . .	January 17, 1898
Buck, John H., Mount Vernon, N. Y., . . .	January 16, 1893
Bucknell, Mrs. William, Philadelphia, Pa., . . .	March 18, 1901
†Burdge, Franklin, New York City, . . .	July 7, 1886
†Canfield, Richard C., New York City, . . .	March 18, 1901
†Carter, Henry C., New York City, . . .	January 16, 1899
Cary, James, Jr., New York City, . . .	January 17, 1898
†Ceballos, Juan M., New York City, . . .	March 15, 1881
Cheney, Miss Elizabeth, Wellesley, Mass., . . .	March 18, 1901
Clarke, Thomas B., New York City, . . .	April 17, 1885
†Cook, Charles T., New York City, . . .	March 20, 1893

* Deceased.

† Life Member.

†de Morgan, Henri, New York City,	May 21, 1878
†de Peyster, Frederic J., New York City,	April 22, 1869
†de Peyster, John Watts, Tivoli, N. Y.,	April 25, 1867
DeVinne, Theodore L., New York City,	April 24, 1902
†Deats, Hiram Edmund, Flemington, N. J.,	January 20, 1890
†Dodd, Charles Goodhue, New York City,	November 21, 1892
†Dodd, John M., Jr., New York City,	January 15, 1878
Dodge, Rev. D. Stuart, New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Dodge, William E., New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Dove, George W. W., Andover, Mass.,	April 22, 1886
Dowling, Robert E., New York City,	March 18, 1901
†Drowne, Henry Russell, New York City,	March 28, 1882
Dunscomb, S. Whitney, Jr., New York City,	March 18, 1901
†Durand, John S., New York City,	March 18, 1901
†Ellsworth, James W., Chicago, Ill.,	May 15, 1893
Ely, Smith, New York City,	March 15, 1897
Erdmann, John F., M.D., New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Ferguson, Henry, Hartford, Conn.,	May 15, 1899
Flake, Albert, New York City,	March 15, 1897
Fletcher, Frank Fayette, Minneapolis, Minn.,	April 24, 1902
†Frick, Henry C., Pittsburg, Pa.,	March 18, 1901
†Frothingham, Charles F., New York City,	March 16, 1880
Frye, Jed., New York City,	January 17, 1898
Gans, Leopold, Chicago, Ill.,	January 21, 1895
Gibbs, Frederick S., New York City,	March 18, 1901
†Gibbs, Theodore K., New York City,	May 16, 1898
Golding, John N., New York City,	March 20, 1898
†Gould, George J., Lakewood, N. J.,	April 24, 1902
Greenwood, Isaac John, New York City,	January 12, 1859
Gregory, Charles, New York City,	January 17, 1888
†Gregory, William, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	February 16, 1881
†Groh, Edward, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	April 6, 1858
†Hadden, John Aspinwall, New York City,	May 15, 1893
Hague, James D., New York City,	April 24, 1902
†Hartshorn, Stewart, Short Hills, N. J.,	July 7, 1886
Hasbrook, Miss Ann E., New York City,	January 17, 1898
†Havemeyer, Henry O., New York City,	April 22, 1886
†Hearn, George A., New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Heaton, Augustus G., Washington, D. C.,	March 19, 1900
†Hermann, Ferdinand, New York City,	January 16, 1893
Hewitt, Harry Mason, New York City,	November 21, 1892
†Hewitt, Robert, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.,	February 22, 1866
†Hills, J. Coolidge, Hartford, Conn.,	May 17, 1887
Himpler, Francis G., Hoboken, N. J.,	May 21, 1894
Hoffman, Charles F., Jr., New York City,	January 20, 1902
*†Hoffman, Very Rev. Eugene A., D.D., New York City,	March 21, 1898
Hubbard, Franklin A., Richmond Hill, N. Y.,	May 21, 1900

* Deceased.

† Life Member.

Hubbard, Walter C., New York City,	March 17, 1902
Hunnewell, James F., Charlestown, Mass.,	April 17, 1885
Hunter, Mrs. Charles F., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,	May 17, 1897
†Huntington, Archer M., Baychester, N. Y.,	January 16, 1899
*†Hutchinson, Charles Hare, Philadelphia, Pa.,	January 16, 1899
Hyde, Clarence M., New York City,	January 16, 1899
Hyde, E. Francis, New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Hyde, Frederick E., M.D., New York City,	May 18, 1896
†Iselin, Adrian, New York City,	April 17, 1885
†Jackman, Allison W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,	June 12, 1883
Kahn, Otto H., New York City,	March 20, 1899
Kelley, Augustus W., New York City,	March 21, 1898
†Kennedy, John S., New York City,	March 16, 1891
Ketchum, Alexander P., New York City,	May 20, 1884
Konti, Isidore, New York City,	March 18, 1901
Kunz, George Frederick, New York City,	January 16, 1893
Lambert, William H., Philadelphia, Pa.,	January 20, 1902
†Langdon, Woodbury G., New York City,	April 17, 1885
†Lawrence, Cyrus J., New York City,	March 15, 1881
†Lawrence, Richard Hoe, New York City,	November 19, 1878
†Lawrence, Walter B., New York City,	May 17, 1881
†Levick, Joseph N. T., New York City,	December 14, 1865
†Lounsbery, Richard P., New York City,	December 21, 1880
Low, Lyman Haynes, New York City,	May 18, 1880
†Manning, Alfred J., New York City,	March 17, 1885
Mather, Samuel, Cleveland, Ohio,	April 24, 1902
Maury, Charles W., New York City,	March 21, 1898
†Mellen, Charles S., St. Paul, Minn.,	April 24, 1902
†Merryweather, George, Chicago, Ill.,	March 16, 1880
Miller, George Macculloch, New York City,	March 15, 1897
†Mills, Abraham G., New York City,	March 18, 1901
Mills, John G., Albany, N. Y.,	March 18, 1895
Mitchell, John Murray, New York City,	May 15, 1899
†Mitchell, Rowland Greene, New York City,	February 16, 1881
Montross, Newman E., New York City,	April 25, 1901
†Morgan, J. Pierpont, New York City,	April 24, 1902
Morgan, J. Pierpont, Jr., New York City,	May 17, 1897
†Morris, Charles, Chicago, Ill.,	May 15, 1893
Nelson, William, Paterson, N. J.,	May 18, 1886
Nevin, Miss Blanche, Churchtown, Pa.,	March 18, 1901
Newton, James S., Holyoke, Mass.,	May 21, 1900
Nies, Rev. James B., Ph.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	January 20, 1902
†Norrie, Gordon, New York City,	March 15, 1897
Oettinger, Sigmund, New York City,	March 16, 1891
Olyphant, John Kensett, New York City,	March 21, 1898
†Orr, Alexander E., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	February 16, 1881
†Paget, Almeric H., New York City,	March 20, 1899

* Deceased.

† Life Member.

Parish, Daniel, Jr., New York City,	April 13, 1865
†Parish, Henry, New York City,	April 22, 1886
†Pehrson, Nelson Pehr, New York City,	March 20, 1893
*Pell, John H., New York City,	May 20, 1895
Peters, Samuel T., New York City,	April 22, 1886
Peters, William R., New York City,	March 18, 1901
Phoenix, Lloyd, New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Poillon, John Edward, New York City,	January 29, 1875
†Poillon, William, New York City,	November 11, 1869
†Potts, Jesse W., Albany, N. Y.,	November 21, 1898
Procter, William, New York City,	November 15, 1897
†Pryer, Charles, New Rochelle, N. Y.,	June 4, 1875
Pryer, Harold Chardavoyne, New Rochelle, N. Y.,	March 15, 1897
Pryer, Mrs. Mai E., New Rochelle, N. Y.,	January 17, 1898
†Pyle, James Talman, New York City,	April 24, 1902
Pyne, Moses Taylor, New York City,	May 18, 1896
†Rea, Thomas B., New York City,	April 25, 1901
†Reid, John, New York City,	March 21, 1898
Renwick, Edward Sabine, Milburn, N. J.,	February 28, 1882
Rhineland, Philip, New York City,	January 16, 1899
Richardson, Frederick A., Burlington, Vermont,	April 25, 1901
Riker, John L., New York City,	January 16, 1893
Rives, George L., New York City,	May 15, 1893
†St. Gaudens, Augustus, New York City,	August 4, 1887
†Saltus, J. Sanford, New York City,	November 21, 1892
†Sawyer, Frederick A., Garden City, N. Y.,	March 15, 1881
Schauffler, Rev. A. F., D.D., New York City	April 24, 1902
Schauffler, William Gray, M.D., Lakewood, N. J.,	March 18, 1901
†Schiff, Jacob H., New York City,	January 16, 1899
Schweizer, Joseph, New York City,	March 18, 1901
†Smith, De Witt S., Lee, Mass.,	March 20, 1899
†Smith, E. Reuel, New York City,	July 7, 1886
Smith, Lewis Bayard, New York City,	February 22, 1866
Stearns, John Noble, New York City,	January 16, 1899
Stewart, Mrs. David A., Allegheny, Pa.,	April 25, 1901
Stewart, William Rhineland, New York City,	November 21, 1892
Stone, Mason A., New York City,	November 16, 1886
†Sturgis, Russell, New York City,	May 18, 1880
Ten Eyck, James, Albany, N. Y.,	May 21, 1894
Tesla, Nikola, New York City,	March 18, 1901
†Tiffany, Louis C., New York City,	May 15, 1893
Tomkins, Calvin, New York City,	January 15, 1889
Townsend, Howard, New York City,	March 20, 1899
Tuthill, Luther B., South Creek, N. C.,	May 21, 1900
Valentine, Herbert, New York City,	May 19, 1885
Vanderbilt, Cornelius, New York City,	April 24, 1902
†Vanderbilt, William K., New York City,	January 16, 1899

* Deceased.

† Life Member.

†Vanderpoel, Ambrose Ely, Chatham, N. J., . . .	May 16, 1898
Van Winkle, Miss Elizabeth S., New York City, . . .	November 15, 1897
Van Winkle, Miss Mary D., New York City, . . .	November 15, 1897
†von Post, Herman C., New York City, . . .	November 15, 1897
†Warburg, Felix M., New York City, . . .	March 20, 1899
Warner, James Harold, New York City, . . .	March 20, 1899
Weatherbee, Edwin H., New York City, . . .	March 20, 1899
†Weeks, William Raymond, New York City, . . .	May 16, 1882
†Westinghouse, George, Pittsburg, Pa., . . .	April 24, 1902
†Wetmore, William Boerum, Allenhurst, N. J., . . .	May 20, 1879
*Wheeler, John Visscher, New York City, . . .	March 18, 1901
White, Horace, New York City, . . .	March 20, 1899
*Whitehouse, James H., New York City, . . .	March 15, 1897
†Whittaker, Thomas, New York City, . . .	May 17, 1897
†Willets, John T., New York City, . . .	May 15, 1883
Williams, Benjamin C., New York City, . . .	March 16, 1886
Wills, Charles T., Greenwich, Conn., . . .	January 16, 1899
†Wilson, James B., New York City, . . .	January 15, 1884
†Winslow, Edward F., New York City, . . .	November 18, 1884
†Wood, Mrs. Sarah Bowne, Rahway, N. J., . . .	January 15, 1878
†Wood, Walter, Philadelphia, Pa., . . .	March 20, 1899
†Wood, Wilmer Stanard, Newburgh, N. Y., . . .	July 16, 1867
Woodbury, John C., Rochester, N. Y., . . .	January 19, 1903
†Woodward, J. Otis, Albany, N. Y., . . .	November 18, 1879
Woolf, Solomon, New York City, . . .	January 20, 1880
Wyckoff, Peter Brown, M.D., New York City, . . .	March 17, 1885
†Zabriskie, Andrew C., New York City, . . .	December 1, 1874
Zabriskie, George, New York City, . . .	March 19, 1900

* Deceased.

† Life Member.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath unto "THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC
AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, OF NEW YORK CITY," the sum
ofdollars.

1001342.1.9
(C. III. 1. 1.)

The
American Numismatic
AND
Archæological Society
Of New York City.



Proceedings and Papers
Forty-Sixth Annual Meeting
1904

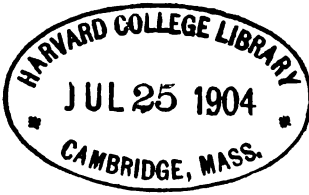


PRESIDENT ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC
AND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK CITY,
AT THE
FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING,
MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1904,
AND LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS;
ALSO
PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY.
1903.



NEW YORK:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.
1904.



The Knickerbocker Press, New York

OFFICERS ELECTED, JANUARY 18TH, 1904.

President.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

Vice-Presidents.

WOODBURY G. LANGDON.

RICHARD HOE LAWRENCE.

Recording Secretary.

ALFRED J. BLOOR.

Corresponding Secretary.

J. SANFORD SALTUS.

Treasurer.

CHARLES PRYER.

Librarian.

HERBERT VALENTINE.

Curator.

EDWARD GROH.

The above Officers constitute the Executive Committee.



PROCEEDINGS.

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL Meeting of The American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held at the Rooms of the Society, 1271 Broadway, New York City, on Monday afternoon, January 18, 1904, at four o'clock; President Zabriskie in the chair, and forty-six members present.

The Recording Secretary read the minutes of the Regular Meeting, held November 16, 1903, which were on motion approved.

It was moved by Mr. Olyphant, that in order to facilitate business, the nominations for officers for the ensuing year be received, and the polls remain open continuously until 5.30 P.M. Carried unanimously. Mr. Olyphant then placed in nomination the names of all the present officers of the Society as follows:

For President	ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.
For First Vice-President	WOODBURY G. LANGDON.
For Second Vice-President	RICHARD HOE LAWRENCE.
For Recording Secretary	ALFRED J. BLOOR.
For Corresponding Secretary	J. SANFORD SALTUS.
For Treasurer	CHARLES PRYER.
For Librarian	HERBERT VALENTINE.
For Curator	EDWARD GROH.

The nominations were then closed, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Hague and Aycrigg to act as tellers.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of The American Numismatic and Archæological Society:

It has been the custom of the Executive Committee in previous years to make a somewhat extended report of the condition of the Society at the Annual Meeting.

Such a course seems unnecessary, however, in view of the fact that the President in his annual address, the other officers in their reports, and the chairmen of the various efficient committees have covered the ground so completely.

During the year this Committee has held six meetings.

It should be noted that during the year Mr. J. Kensett Olyphant resigned as Recording Secretary, and the position was filled by the election of Mr. Alfred J. Bloor, by this Committee, according to the provisions of the By-Laws.

The election of Mr. Clarence Storm, 120 Broadway, New York City, and Mr. Thomas L. Elder, 238 Sheridan Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, as active members is hereby recommended.

The rolls of the Society, if these recommendations are favorably acted upon, will consist of 207 active, 16 honorary, and 53 corresponding members—a total of 276.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,
 WOODBURY G. LANGDON,
 RICHARD HOE LAWRENCE,
 ALFRED J. BLOOR,
 J. SANFORD SALTUS,
 CHARLES PRYER,
 HERBERT VALENTINE,
 EDWARD GROH,
Executive Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. President and Fellow Members:

The Committee on Papers and Publications respectfully report that since the last Annual Meeting of the Society three papers have been read.

On March 10th, Rev. John P. Peters, D.D., told us about some "Gleanings of a Summer in the East; Palestine and Crete." (Illustrated by stereopticon views.)

On May 18th, Mr. Bauman L. Belden read a paper, the third of a series, on "American Insignia."

On the same evening Mr. J. Sanford Saltus read a paper on "'The Dauphin's Grave' and Louis XVII. Medals."

The Proceedings and Papers of the Forty-fifth Annual Meeting were published and distributed early in the summer, and consisted of twenty-eight pages of reading matter, and two pages of illustrations, the first showing the obverse and reverse of the "Prince Henry Medal," designed and struck for the Society by Victor D. Brenner, the second the obverse and reverse of the "Award Medal of the Paris Exposition," by Chaplan, awarded to this Society for its exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. SANFORD SALTUS,
 CHARLES PRYER,
 HENRY CLINTON BACKUS,
Committee.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE "CLASS IN COIN AND MEDAL DESIGNING AND DIE CUTTING," CONDUCTED AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. President and Fellow Members :

This Committee has the honor to report that the "Class in Coin and Medal Designing and Die Cutting" resumed its sessions on October 1, 1903, Mr. Chas. J. Pike being the instructor.

The sessions are held every evening, from seven to ten o'clock. Three students were present on October 1st, and five have been admitted since the opening of the class. Seven are now regular attendants at the evening sessions; the instructor being present on Tuesday and Friday evenings.

The students are taught modelling in bas-relief and in the round; and they also submit "compositions" for the inspection, correction, and general advice of the instructor. None of the students have had any previous training in modelling.

I am advised by the instructor, Mr. Pike, that he considers that the class gives considerable promise, the students being intelligent and adaptable. He is, also, much encouraged as to the outlook, and believes that a larger attendance can be secured, now that the holidays are over.

In dealing with the problem presented by the successful manipulation of this class, it must be remembered that your Committee has had to face the evil effects resulting from the change of instructors, from Mr. Pike to Mr. Brenner, and Mr. Brenner to Mr. Pike again, within the last few years. A change of instructors is always detrimental to the prosperity of any educational enterprise, unless the said change is made "for cause," which has not been the case in the present instance, as Mr. Brenner's appointment in Mr. Pike's stead was due only to a desire on the part of your Committee to provide instruction in die-sinking, as well as in the preparation of designs in a proper form from which to cut dies, etc. Mr. Brenner's resignation naturally lead to the reappointment of Mr. Pike, as his services were altogether satisfactory, except in the matter of "die-sinking," which he does not profess to teach.

A persistent effort has been made to secure an instructor in die-sinking, but it has, until now, been unsuccessful, owing to the unwillingness of practical die-sinkers to teach their art, because of the fear of competition from graduated students of the School. It is hoped, however, that a die-sinker can be found, of sufficient artistic soul to enable him to place the honor of contributing to the establishment of a die-cutting school in New York above the few dollars which may be lost to him or his colleagues, through the competition created by such a school. There is no reason why there should not be American die-cutters, having skill and artistic taste equal to that of foreign-born die-cutters. The problem is, to find a man willing to teach and sufficiently elevated in mind to understand that the instructor of this class is founding an "American School" which should eventually be an honor to the United States; not a simple "trade competition," dangerous to foreign-born workmen.

Your Committee will continue its efforts, and believes that in the end it will be successful in finding such a man.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WOODBURY G. LANGDON,
J. SANFORD SALTUS,
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN INSIGNIA.

Mr. President and Fellow Members :

During the past year the Society's collection of American insignia has been increased by 39 specimens, bringing the total up to 114.

One gap in the series has been filled by the Military Society of the War of 1812 depositing its insignia with this Society.

The New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution has given us a specimen of the very scarce insignia adopted by that Society in 1888 and abandoned the following year.

The Military Order of the Dragon, Society of the Army and Navy, of the Confederate States in the State of Maryland, and the Veteran Association of the 156th New York Volunteer Infantry have presented their insignia, and we are indebted to officers of the Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War, United States Veteran Navy, Regular Army and Navy Union, 69th Indiana Infantry Reunion Society, Veteran Association 54th Regiment New York Volunteers, and 139th New York Volunteers War Veteran Association for the insignia of these Societies.

Our own members have shown an increased interest, both by donations of valuable specimens and by placing funds in the hands of the Committee to be used for the increase of the collection ; \$48 has been so received of which \$39.50 has been expended, the specimens purchased having been credited as gifts from the respective donors. It is to be hoped that more of our members will be inclined this way, as your Committee needs only the cash to be in a position to secure many valuable and much needed specimens at the present time ; the uncertainty of what it could do at some future time might well be illustrated by the following incident :

A little over a year ago your Committee had the opportunity of securing the gold insignia of the Society of California Volunteers, at the regular cost of ten dollars. Not having the cash in hand, nothing could be done until last November, when the amount was forwarded to San Francisco and promptly returned with the report that it was impossible to obtain one of these badges at any price ; as a result of this delay the most important military society on the Pacific Coast is likely to remain unrepresented in this collection.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
GEORGE F. KUNZ,
J. SANFORD SALTUS,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEDALS.

To the President and Members of The American Numismatic and Archæological Society :

The Committee on Medals, appointed by the President, pursuant to the resolution of the Society,

That the Medal Committee be and is hereby authorized, with full power at its discretion, to issue annually, in the name of this Society, to its regular



members subscribing and paying therefor, a series of medals commemorative of notable events in the history of this country, or of persons who have rendered distinguished services in the discovery or development of America,

begs leave to report.

In adopting the suggestion of the President of this Society, made in his address to the members at their annual meeting, March 18, 1901, that the series of medals to be issued by this Society should commence with Americus Vespucius, the appropriateness of the proposal was recognized in the title of the Society and in the seeming neglect to commemorate the association of this early voyager with the name of this country by any form of the glyptic art.

The difficulty, however, of producing an historically accurate as well as an artistic medal that would be creditable to this Society was not then fully appreciated.

It was decided in the early consideration of the subject that the design of the medal should consist of a portrait of Americus Vespucius and a reproduction of the earliest known map bearing the name of America.

As numerous so-called portraits were known to be available, the first attention was given to the map as the more difficult question and probably the one requiring the greater time to satisfactorily solve.

OLDEST MAP.

It appears that for a long period the world-map of Peter Bienewitz, otherwise known as Petrus Apianus, published as a supplement to the edition of Solinus at Vienna in 1520, has been esteemed as the oldest map bearing the name America.

There was discovered by Prof. A. Elter in 1896, in the University Library at Bonn, in Rhenish Prussia, a manuscript world-map bearing the name America and the date 1510. This map was produced by the Swiss scholar, Henricus Glareanus, who has written on its margin, in effect, that he copied it from the map of the Vosgean geographer, Waldseemüller. The discovery of this direct reference in such a connection to Waldseemüller revived the interest in the long-lost Waldseemüller map of 1507, referred to in his *Carta Marina* of 1516, and in his book entitled *Cosmographie Introductio*, that was first published by Martin Waldseemüller at St. Dié, Department of Vosges, France, April 25, 1507, but of which map, although long and vainly sought for, no example was known in 1896 to exist.

In the summer of 1901 the interesting announcement was made that a proof-copy of the Waldseemüller world-map of 1507 had been discovered by Prof. Joseph Fischer, of Feldkirch, of the Austrian Tyrol, in the library of Prince Francis of Waldburg-Wolfegg at the castle of Wolfegg in Würtemberg, Germany, and that the title America, as suggested by Waldseemüller in his book, appeared upon the new world as indicated upon the map. As suggested by Prof. Joseph Fischer, this map may justly be recognized as the "Baptismal Certificate of the New World."

The only copy now known to exist of the first edition of this most important book of Waldseemüller is in the Lenox Library of this city. It is written in Latin, and contains the Latin translation of the French version of the four letters of Americus Vespucius regarding his voyages to the New World.

It was in this introductory treatise on geography that is found the first suggestion that the newly discovered world should be called America. Following his

references to Europe, Asia, and Africa, and to the recent discoveries of new lands, Martin Waldseemüller says:

"But now these parts have been more extensively explored and another fourth part has been discovered by Americus Vesputius (as will appear in what follows): Wherefore I do not see what is rightly to hinder us from calling it Amerige or America—i. e., the land of Americus, after its discoverer, Americus, a man of sagacious mind, since both Europe and Asia have got their names from women. Its situation and the manners and customs of its people will be clearly understood from the twice two voyages of Americus, which follow."

Learning that facsimiles of the Waldseemüller map of 1507 were to be published, communications were immediately established by which the privilege of using this map as a part of our medal design was secured from Prof. Joseph Fischer and his associate editor, Prof. Fr. R. v. Wieser, and from the publisher, Eckart v. Schumacher, of Innsbruck, Austria. Through the courtesy of Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles, of London, the purchasers of the sole rights of sale in America, the first copy of this work was secured for the use of our *médailleur*.

HISTORICAL PORTRAIT.

It soon became evident that for the portrait much greater research than was at first expected would be necessary to establish such historical data as would justify this Society in placing the seal of its approval upon a portrait medal in commemoration of Americus Vesputius.

In order to determine the portrait for the authenticity of which there was the best evidence, the valued assistance was secured of Prof. Gustavo Uzielli, of Florence, Italy, a recognized authority upon all questions pertaining to the life of Americus Vesputius, and who, serving as Vice-President of the Municipal Commission in charge of the celebration at Florence in April, 1898, in honor of Paolo Toscanelli and Amerigo Vespucci, was one of the editors of the *Life of Amerigo Vespucci*, published at that period by the city of Florence. Much of the following information has been derived from this authoritative source.

Until 1898 many of the authorities of Italy upon such subjects freely stated that they did not know of any authentic portrait of Americus Vesputius. Even the Municipality of Florence, when instructing Professor Giorgi, of that city, to prepare a medal as a part of the commemorative celebration of 1898, and while indicating an authentic portrait of Toscanelli that should be reproduced, admitted that there was no such portrait of Vespucci to be copied, and therefore sanctioned his design of an imaginative representation of that navigator.

Recourse to the descendants of Americus Vesputius for assistance in obtaining an authoritative portrait of this navigator did not avail much, as the only direct representative of the family now living, the widow of a French nobleman, who lives modestly in Florence upon a pension granted her by the Spanish government, stated in 1898 that the family portrait had been sold some years ago to an English-speaking gentleman, but of this portrait she had retained a copy. An examination of this copy shows that it and the portrait described and illustrated in the *Life and Voyages of Americus Vesputius* by C. Edwards Lester, published in New York in 1846, have a common origin in the portrait in the Uffizi Gallery at Florence.

MEDALS.

With the kind co-operation of several of the leading numismatists of Europe, its museums were searched for medals of Americus Vespucius. But five such medals have been found.

A medal by Prof. Luigi Giorgi, issued by the city of Florence in 1898, presents, with an authentic portrait bust of Paolo Toscanelli, an imaginative portrait entitled Amerigo Vespucci with the features of a Florentine and the costume of a sailor of the sixteenth century. Another issue of this medal gives a commemorative inscription instead of the portrait busts, but repeats the usual design of Florentine lilies on the reverse. Another and smaller medal was issued at the same time bearing a portrait bust entitled Amerigo Vespucci that was copied from the youthful face of the young man, about nineteen years of age, that is now generally accepted as that of Americus Vespucius in the fresco painted in 1472 by Domenico Bigordi, known as Ghirlandajo, representing the Vespucian family and uncovered in the Church of Ognissanti, in Florence, in 1898.

The fourth medal, in the collection of the National Museum at Florence, is in the style of the Italian medals of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and bears a portrait that was undoubtedly copied from the oil painting in the Uffizi gallery in that city.

The fifth medal is in the Cabinet of Brea of the Palace of Science and Art at Milan, and is rudely executed in the style of the sixteenth century, with a portrait bust that but for its crudity might be thought to resemble somewhat the portrait painting in the Uffizi gallery.

STATUARY.

The only statue of Americus Vespucius that has been found in the course of our extended inquiries is one at full length, by Gaetano Grazzini, being number fifteen, standing next to the statue of Galileo, among the twenty-four marble statues of celebrated Tuscans placed in position from 1842 to 1856 in the niches of the arcade beneath the portico of the Uffizi palace in Florence, Italy. The characteristics of the head of this statue are clearly those of the oil painting portrait of the Uffizi collection.

ENGRAVINGS.

As the controversy of the centuries concerning the relative claims of Americus and Columbus to the discovery of the New World has been fought in many languages and expressed in many hundreds of volumes, we naturally find in these books many prints bearing the title of Americus, expressed in various tongues, and with portraits that bear characteristics of the nation in which the books were produced. There are, consequently, Italian, German, and French types, some plainly imaginative, like the portrait on the Waldeemüller map of 1507, while others indicate artistic license in the adaptation of old Italian outlines to later demands for new designs to conform to the styles of costume then in vogue.

The many so-called portraits that have been produced by the engraver's hand during the past four centuries would have proven *l'embarras de richesse* had it not been for the facility with which it was found possible to divide the portraits into types, and then to concentrate all efforts upon tracing the types of their respective sources of inspiration.

The visages representing old age are clearly of imaginative origin, as Americus Vesputius died when he was fifty-eight years old.

The youthful faces have been produced since 1898, when the long lost Ghirlandajo fresco was uncovered.

The variants are numerous and interesting; some engravers simply produced the reverse of an old print, while other artists added a moustache or beard, placed an ornament upon the cap, covered an ear with a lock of the hair, changed the angle at which the map roller is held across the breast, modified the finial of the roller or of the design shown upon the chart, changed the cut of the hair, or simplified their work by omitting a hand from the picture.

OIL PAINTINGS.

Careful inquiries for portraits of Americus Vesputius in this country show, in addition to many engravings, a number of oil paintings, two of which belong to individuals, four to museums or historical societies, and one to a court of law.

A careful comparison of all of these seven examples by means of photographs, and an examination of the available records in regard thereto, shows but two types, both directly traceable by resemblance and records, the one to an oil painting in the National Museum of Naples and the other to an oil painting in the Uffizi gallery at Florence.

It has been claimed that the portrait brought to this country by C. Edwards Lester in 1846 was painted from life by Bronzino. This is evidently a mistake, as the two celebrated portrait painters of this name, father and son, were born twenty-three and fifty-five years, respectively, after the death of Vesputius, and as the third member of this Allori family of portraitists, who was sometimes given the same title, was born after Vesputius left Italy, and was but ten years old when that navigator died, it is evident that he could not have been painted from life by Il Bronzino.

The portrait in the National Museum at Naples, formerly known as the Museo Reale Borbonico, alleged by the official catalogue to be that of Amerigo Vesputti, and attributed to "Il Parmigianino," differs entirely from all other portraits supposed to represent the navigator.

We are advised by expert authorities who have carefully examined the records bearing upon this subject that this portrait is an authentic work of "Il Parmigianino," but that it is a portrait of Giovanni Battista Castaldi, and not of Amerigo Vesputti.

So far as tradition guides in the question as to what portrait is authentic, it is noteworthy that all such reports point to the painting in the Uffizi gallery that is known to have been the inspiration of so many artists and the original of so many copyists.

Until 1898, when the fresco of Ghirlandajo was discovered, Italian authorities doubted the authenticity of any of the so-called portraits of Americus Vesputius, that of the Uffizi gallery itself, although frequently copied, even, it is said, for the Vesputti family, being considered a copy of a portrait generally believed to have been in the collection of illustrious persons founded by Monsignore Paolo Giovio, the elder, Bishop of Nocera, at Como, in Lombardy, Italy, in the early part of the Sixteenth century.

The oil painting, numbered 702, in the Royal Uffizi Gallery of Florence, and

hung in the corridor built by Cosimo I., after the plans of Vasari, and which, starting from the Uffizi Gallery, is carried over the river Arno by the Ponte Vecchio and thus joins the Uffizi with the Pitti Gallery, is one of not less than 533 portraits of illustrious men in that collection, and has inscribed in large painted letters on its upper border the words *Americus Vespucci*. Beneath these letters can be faintly seen a portion of a previous inscription of the same character, but in smaller letters. The catalogue records against the number 702 the words *Vespucci Americo*, and it is officially stated that the artist is unknown.

This special collection of portraits was founded by Cosimo I. de' Medici, and the greater portion thereof was copied by Christopher Papi, called dell' Altissimo, from the pictures in the Giovio collection that the Bishop of Nocera had gathered in his country house near Como.

In 1553 Giorgio Vasari, the painter and eminent art critic and historian, was employed by Cosimo I. to superintend the alteration and decoration of the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence.

The list made by Vasari in 1568 of the painters represented in the collection of portraits of illustrious persons, includes a reference to a portrait of Amerigo Vespucci, which is identified by the authorities of that Museum as that numbered 702 in their present catalogue.

In an examination of the Royal Archives of Florence, Professor Uzielli has found the original correspondence between the Grand Duke Cosimo I. and the painter l'Altissimo, whom he commissioned to copy some of the portraits in the collection of Paolo Giovio at Como. Some of these documents, not hitherto published, show the titles to the various portraits copied by this artist, all of which are found in the Uffizi collection to-day. Nearly all these portraits are included in the list of portraits in the de' Medici collection given by Vasari in 1568.

As there is no mention of a portrait of Americus Vespuccius in any of the lists of portraits copied in oil by l'Altissimo from the Como collection from July, 1552, to October, 1556; because among the numerous letters, in which Giovio (Jovio) mentions the portraits he owned, there is no reference to one of Amerigo Vespucci; and on account of there being no portrait of the navigator cited in the various editions of the *Elogia* of Paolo Giovio, printed in Basel in 1575-1577, it is believed that the Uffizi picture was derived from some other source than the collection at Como.

In the second edition of Vasari's *Lives of the Painters*, published in 1568, mention is made that the Uffizi collection then consisted of 255 portraits. By various additions from time to time after this date, and particularly soon after the advent of the house of Lorraine, in 1737, the total collection was increased to 533 numbers, at which it has remained until this day.

The records also show that numerous additions, other than those copied from the Como collection, were made to the Uffizi collection of portraits by Vasari, and by other painters acting under his directions, prior to 1568.

Professor Uzielli informs us that, in his opinion, the Uffizi portrait was acquired between 1550 and 1568, probably for the sum of five ducats, and that it was prepared in Florence, under the directions of Vasari.

Professor Uzielli unites with Corrado Ricci, the present Director of the Uffizi gallery, in the opinion that we may adopt the Uffizi picture as the historical portrait for the purposes of the medal we have proposed to strike in commemoration of Americus Vespuccius.

THE MEDAL.

The design and the execution of the dies for this medal have been entrusted to Victor D. Brenner, an active member of this Society, and formerly Instructor of the Class in Coin and Medal Designing and Die Cutting conducted at the National Academy of Design under the auspices of this Society.

In design the medal is rectangular in form, about three inches long, two and a half inches wide, and one-eighth of an inch thick. The edges are composed of two narrow lines so raised as to constitute a frame for the design of each side.

The obverse shows in high relief on its left half a three-quarter profile bust of Americus Vesputius, facing to the right and bearing diagonally across his breast, upwards towards his left shoulder, a partially opened map or chart, mounted on a roller. On the right half of the obverse, in low relief, is a facsimile reduction of what was first known as the *terra nova* or the fourth continent, taken from the recently discovered proof-sheet map of Martin Waldseemüller, who, in his book entitled *Cosmographie Introductio*, was the first to propose the name of this continent, and whose map, printed at St. Dié, in Lorraine, in 1507, is of all those bearing the title America, the map now generally accepted as of the earliest date. The name Amerigo Vespucci, in plain letters, is inscribed near the lower border at the right, commencing on the garments of the figure. Above the name is the oak-leaf emblem of this Society with the figures 1903. On the margin, at the lower right, in small letters, placed parallel with the side, is the name V. D. Brenner.

On the reverse is a facsimile reduction in low relief of the hemisphere from the small planispherical map inserted in the Waldseemüller wall-map of 1507, showing the eastern portion of Asia, the eastern shore line of the *terra incognita* (North and South America) as then understood, and the unknown western and northern coasts defined arbitrarily by straight lines.

At the right of this hemisphere, in higher relief than the map, is a bust with the inscription *Americi Vespucii* directly over the head, which latter is turned one-quarter to the left, and bears a cap and curly locks and beard. The hands hold a compass or dividers as long as the body, one hand clasped to each leg of the instrument.

In a panel of the lower right-hand corner is a facsimile of the signature of Martin Waldseemüller, taken from his letter to Joh. Amerbach, of Basel, of April 7, 1507.

In the field at the lower left is the name V. D. Brenner, in small letters.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE MEDAL.

By circular dated February 10, 1903, all the members of the Society were given an opportunity until April 15, 1903, to subscribe to one or more examples of a medal to be issued in commemoration of Americus Vesputius.

The number of medals to be issued was limited to those subscribed for within the time fixed, and to ten additional copies, two of which were to be reserved for the Society, and eight were for disposal by the Medal Committee.

It was provided that the dies are to be defaced so that they cannot again be used after striking the limited number of medals above described.

There were 152 medals subscribed for and 162 have been ordered, of which there will be

1 in gold,
101 in silver,
59 in bronze,
1 in copper,
—
162 in all.

The necessary quantity of gold and copper will be supplied by the subscribers who pay for striking such medals, while the cost of the silver and bronze is included in the subscription price of \$7 each for the silver medals and \$5 each for the medals in bronze.

The subscriptions were received from
80 of the 204 active members,
1 of the 16 honorary members,
8 of the 66 corresponding members,
—

comprising 84 subscribers in all, and representing 28 per cent. of the total membership of 286 members of all classes April 15, 1903.

The total amount of money subscribed slightly exceeds the estimated expense of issuing the 162 medals contracted for.

EXECUTION OF THE MEDAL.

The delay in the completion of the reproductions of the Waldseemüller map has prevented the intended issue of the medals for distribution at this meeting. The importance of the results of this delay to the design of the medal is, it is hoped, a sufficient excuse for the length of time that must necessarily elapse from the date of the subscriptions to the day when the medal will be issued.

Respectfully submitted by

EDWARD D. ADAMS,
STEPHEN BAKER,
JAMES D. HAGUE,
ALEXANDER E. ORR,
WILLIAM R. PETERS,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT LOCATION.

Mr. President and Fellow Members :

At the Annual Meeting, held January 19, 1903, the following resolution, offered by Mr. H. C. von Post, was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That that portion of the President's Address that relates to the proper accommodation and preservation of the collections of this Society be referred to a special committee of seven members, of which the President shall be chairman, and that said committee shall report at a subsequent meeting of the Society.

In pursuance of the above resolution this Committee was appointed, has held a number of meetings during the past year, and given the subject very serious

consideration. It became evident early in its deliberations that no proper fireproof accommodation could be secured, independently, for this Society with the means at its command, and consequently your Committee turned its attention to the possibility of securing accommodations within the walls of buildings of other institutions of a somewhat similar character. Several suggestions were taken up, considered, and for various reasons deemed infeasible.

For some time, in conjunction with a committee of the New York Historical Society, your Committee has been considering the subject of merger, or consolidation, of this Society with the New York Historical Society. The interests of that Society are in many respects similar to those of this Society, and it possesses a collection of coins and medals, and has archæological collections of considerable value.

In these discussions it has been proposed to hold intact the invested securities of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, and to use the income for the purchase of coins and medals and numismatic and archæological books.

The collections of this Society would be kept on permanent exhibition under the care of a suitable person, in cases properly arranged and so marked by tablet or otherwise as to indicate that they were derived from this Society.

A special section devoted to numismatics, or to numismatics and archæology, might be established as a department of the New York Historical Society, by whom the work of the Society could be carried on without any break in its continuity.

Any legacies, which may be left to the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, would be received by its successor, the New York Historical Society, invested in suitable securities, and the income used for numismatic and archæological purposes.

The present honorary and active members of this Society would become like members of the New York Historical Society. The dues derived from those active members who are not life members would be used by the New York Historical Society for its general purposes. The admirable situation of the site and the fireproof character of the building which the New York Historical Society is erecting, render, in the opinion of your Committee, the union of the two societies greatly to be desired.

This Committee, therefore, unanimously recommends that this Society be consolidated with the New York Historical Society upon such terms and at such time as may be advised by the counsel of the two societies, and that suitable power be given to a special committee to be appointed for the purpose of carrying out a plan of consolidation.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,
EDWARD D. ADAMS,
ALFRED J. BLOOR,
M. TAYLOR PYNE,
JOHN L. RIKER,
HERMAN C. VON POST,
GEORGE ZABRISKIE,
Committee.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Balance on hand, January 19,		Rent.....	\$ 1200 00
1903.....	\$ 496 94	Annual proceedings.....	149 82
Initiation fees and dues.....	1000 00	Stationery, postage, and mis-	
Interest.....	440 00	cellaneous expenses.....	223 46
Membership medals and cer-		Balance on hand.....	365 66
tificates.....	2 00		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$ 1938 94		\$ 1938 94

PERMANENT FUNDS.

New York Numismatic Society Donation Fund.....	\$ 65 00
Dr. Isaac Wood Memorial Fund.....	100 00
William Poillon Fund.....	230 00
P. Hackley Barhydt Memorial Fund.....	500 00
Jay B. Cornell Bequest.....	1000 00
Life-membership Fund.....	8885 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 10,780 00

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

One \$1000 5% Bond, C. M. & St. P. R. R.....	\$ 1000 00
One \$1000 5% Bond, C. & N. W. R. R.....	1000 00
Two \$1000 5% Bonds, N. Y. Sus. & W. R. R.....	2000 00
Two \$1000 4% Bonds, Erie R. R. Prior Liens.....	2000 00
One \$1000 4% Bond, M. K. & T. R. R.....	1000 00
Two \$500 4% Bonds, M. K. & T. R. R.....	1000 00
Two \$1000 4% Bonds, Chicago Transfer & Terminal.....	2000 00
Deposited in Lincoln National Bank.....	780 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 10,780 00

SCHOOL FOR COIN AND MEDAL DESIGNING AND DIE CUTTING.

Balance on hand January 19,		Expenses.....	\$ 325 00
1903.....	\$ 675 14	Balance on hand.....	885 14
Receipts.....	535 00		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$ 1210 14		\$ 1210 14

CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

WOODBURY G. LANGDON,

HERBERT VALENTINE,

Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Mr. President and Fellow Members:

I am glad to report that the number and character of letters received during the past year, many from foreign and even remote lands, show how enduring and world-wide is the interest in the science of numismatics.

"The British Numismatic Society" sent to us from London their beautifully printed and illustrated *Prospectus*, and several members of "The American Numismatic and Archæological Society" have become members of the newly formed Society of the mother-country.

As usual a handsomely bound volume of the year's PROCEEDINGS was forwarded to our Honorary Member, His Majesty, Victor Emanuel III, King of Italy, for which the Society received from His Majesty a most gracious letter of acceptance and thanks.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. SANFORD SALTUS,

Corresponding Secretary.

LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

To the President and Members of The American Numismatic and Archæological Society :

Since my last Annual Report the Library has received the following accessions: 47 bound volumes, 84 pamphlets, 814 periodicals, 298 catalogues, 24 miscellaneous, making a total of 667.

A list of the donors is as follows :

American Museum of Natural History.	General Society Mechanics and Tradesmen.	Quintilio Perini.
Frank de Wette Andrews.	Geographical Society of Phila.	William Poillon.
Arnold Numismatic Company.	Edward Groh.	Bernard Quaritch.
Association of Military Surgeons.	Harper & Bros.	George W. Rode.
Bavarian Numismatic Society.	R. H. Lawrence.	Royal Academy, Stockholm.
Berlin Numismatic Society.	Library of Congress.	Royal Belgian Numismatic Society.
Bauman L. Belden.	Julius Meili.	Royal Museum, Berlin.
Frank Sherman Benson.	Metropolitan Museum of Art.	J. Sanford Saltus.
Bureau of Am. Ethnology.	Rev. G. D. Maurin, Verona.	Edward Sutorius.
Bureau of Education.	Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.	Richard Seelig.
Thomas Cunningham.	N. Y. State Library.	Smithsonian Institution.
C. W. Darling.	N. Y. Post Graduate and Medical School.	Dr. H. R. Storer.
A. H. van Deusen.	C. P. Nichols.	Swiss Numismatic Society.
Henry Russell Drowne.	John P. Nicholson.	State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
Essex Institute, The.	N. E. Society of the City of New York.	U. S. Department of Agriculture.
Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund.	Ohio Archæological and Historical Society.	U. S. Patent Office.
Field Columbian Museum.	Oneida Historical Society.	Herbert Valentine.
French Numismatic Society.	Daniel Parish, Jr.	Vienna Numismatic Society.
Emil Fischer.		Andrew C. Zabriskie.

A few of the additions may be here mentioned : From the Library of Congress we have received three bound volumes and eight pamphlets containing select lists of books and manuscripts in that library. Among these are a list of John Paul Jones manuscripts and a list of Lincolniana. From the Smithsonian Institution has come the Annual Report for 1902 ; from corresponding member Thomas Cunningham, fourteen volumes of the Finance Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, including the scarce volume for the year 1861 ; another corresponding member, Mr. C. P.

Nichols, has sent a large lot of catalogues, periodicals, and other material. So seldom is it that corresponding members remember the Library that these gifts deserve especial mention. Mr. R. H. Lawrence has donated the *Dictionnaire des Antiquités*, four volumes, covering A to G, which have been substantially bound at his expense.

Periodicals subscribed for and priced catalogues of auction sales have been received as usual. With the sanction of the Executive Committee, the Librarian has recently subscribed for *Les Médailles et Plaquettes Modernes*, an important publication issued in Holland, and appearing at irregular intervals.

As reported last year, the Library possesses a good many duplicate catalogues, early numbers of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, and other periodicals. An advertisement inserted in a numismatic magazine failed to secure any applications for these duplicates.

In conclusion, the Librarian would ask members of the Society to maintain an interest in the Library by placing on its shelves books in which it is deficient. New publications are appearing from time to time which we ought to have, and which we would have if members, and especially corresponding members, would make a practice of presenting at least one book or pamphlet in the course of the year.

The Library-fund has received ten dollars in payment for extra copies of the PROCEEDINGS, and the fund now amounts to the sum of \$38.57.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HERBERT VALENTINE, *Librarian*.

CURATOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. President and Fellow Members:

The accessions to the cabinets of the Society during the past year are as follows: 259 medals, 452 coins and tokens, 12 foreign decorations, and 51 insignias and badges, a total of 774 pieces, of which 334 relate to the United States and 440 to foreign countries, showing a considerable increase above those of the preceding year. Additions have been made to nearly every series in the collection, notably that of Washington, which has been augmented by 90 different pieces, nearly all the gift of President Zabriskie.

A collection of 412 pieces was a donation by Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., consisting of many interesting historical medals and tokens of various European countries, together with a number of silver and copper coins of many foreign countries from mediæval times down to the present.

The collection of insignia and foreign decorations, which has only in recent years received any attention, has now attained a prominence in our cabinets, and makes a very handsome and attractive display. This series has been greatly advanced by the efforts of Mr. B. L. Belden and the generous assistance of Mr. J. Sanford Saltus. Among a number of valuable gifts from Mr. Saltus were seven Legion of Honor crosses of France of various reigns. Another valuable donation to this class was three French Colonial decorations from Mr. Frank Sherman Benson.

A handsome insignia of the Military Society of the War of 1812 was received as a loan from that association. Many other interesting pieces have been received, which is shown in the following list of donors' names.

Samuel P. Avery, Jr.,
 Bauman L. Belden,
 Frank Sherman Benson,
 Victor D. Brenner,
 E. W. Brennen,
 J. Williard Brown,
 Mrs. Robert J. Campbell,
 C. Capell,
 David Caswell,
 John K. Davison,
 William F. Decker,
 Rev. D. Stuart Dodge,
 Daniel O. Dunnan,
 E. F. Dunstan,
 Fencers' Club of New York
 City,
 Hugo O. Greenwood,
 Charles Gregory,
 Edward Groh,
 F. H. Grove,

George A. Hearn,
 T. W. Holman,
 L. Hommediell,
 George A. Katzenburger,
 Mrs. S. H. Keene,
 Gen. Horatio C. King,
 Stephen M. Long,
 Military Order Dragon,
 A. G. Mills,
 John P. Nicholson,
 N. Y. Society Sons of Revo-
 lution,
 156th Regt., N. Y. Associa-
 tion,
 Daniel Parish, Jr.,
 Oran Perry,
 Evelyn Pilcher,
 William Poillon,
 Fred. W. Prince,
 James Tolman Pyle,

George P. Rupp,
 St. Nicholas Society of New
 York,
 Mrs. J. Sanford Saltus,
 J. Sanford Saltus,
 Scott Legion of Philadelphia,
 J. W. Shuck,
 Society A. and N. Confederate
 States,
 A. H. Spierre,
 Albert Stacy,
 Julian Stone,
 Gates P. Thurston,
 Toledo Lodge F. and A. M.,
 Twin City Philatelic Society,
 Herbert Valentine,
 Francis J. Werneck,
 F. R. Williamson,
 Andrew C. Zabriskie.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD GROH, *Curator.*

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

President Zabriskie then delivered his annual address.

Fellow Members, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

Section 1 of Chapter I. of the By-Laws of this Society, which relates to the duties of the President, concludes with the words "He shall also address the Society at its annual meeting on topics relating to its interests."

Following my usual custom, I would first recall to you the names of members deceased during the year. The roll is a brief one and embraces but two names, William E. Dodge, a noted merchant and philanthropist, and Frederick S. Gibbs, a former assemblyman and a well-known figure in politics.

The topic relating to the interest of the Society to which I desire briefly, although most forcibly, to refer, is that which has been presented to you in the report of the "Committee on Permanent Location." Its recommendations meet with my hearty approval. In fact a reference to my Annual Address of 1898 will show that I there advanced the idea of a union of four sister societies, the New York Historical Society, the American Geographical Society, the New York Genealogical Society, and the Biographical Society, all under the same fireproof roof, and resulting in an economy of administration and a saving of resources greater than it is easy to estimate. The step recommended by the Committee to-day (and for or against which you will, within a short time, have an opportunity to cast your ballot) I approve most heartily.

My membership in this Society dates back over thirty years, and during over twenty years of this time I have had the honor to serve its interests as an officer, first as Vice-President and then as President. Purely from a sentimental point of view, the consolidation or amalgamation proposed, causes in me, as doubtless it does in all the older members, a feeling of sadness. But we must not yield to sentiment. The fact remains that there are too many small societies in existence to-day,

many kept alive by the vanity of their officers. I think I can speak for my dear friends, the board of officers of this Society, as well as for myself, when I say that we willingly will step down from our positions, if by so doing we can better preserve the priceless collections we possess, and advance the cause of numismatics and archæology.

The location which we now occupy could not be more central, but it is a fact that the attendance on the open afternoons and evenings is much less than formerly. Beyond the fact of being a central location, there is little to commend this place. That it is noisy in these rooms, is self-evident to any one present at this meeting, and the dust from the never-ceasing traffic is a constant damage to our collections. Moreover, the building is in no way modern, nor fireproof, nor free from danger of burglary. Further, the rent we pay is far more than we are justified in paying by our income. With all, or nearly all, our income used for rent, nothing remains for the increase of the library and cabinets, or the printing of the PROCEEDINGS.

Another aspect of the prevailing conditions is worthy of consideration. While we remain in such insecure quarters, no large donations of coins and medals will likely be given to us. I know of at least one collection, unrivalled in its special lines, lines, too, in which this Society's cabinet is peculiarly weak, which, unless safety and stability are assured, will be lost to us forever.

This state of affairs is not well, and should, if possible, not be allowed to continue. Our lease terminates on the first of May, 1905. To remove to sufficiently commodious rooms in a modern fire-proof building would entail a rental much larger than we pay even here, which is, of course, out of the question. Then let me strongly advocate the suggestion made by the Committee on Permanent Location. The suggested union with the New York Historical Society, I feel, cannot but result happily for both societies, and even those who may oppose it now, will, I am sure, in later years see the wisdom of the action, which I hope the Society will take later in the coming year.

Mr. Bloor then re-read the portion of the report of the Committee on Permanent Location which contained its recommendations, and offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Browning :

Resolved, That this Society be consolidated with the New York Historical Society upon such terms and at such time as may be advised by the counsel of the two societies, and that suitable power be given to a special committee to be appointed for the purpose of carrying out a plan of consolidation.

After a full opportunity had been given for discussion, during which remarks were made by Messrs. Drowne, Valentine, Groh, D. Parish, Low, R. Hewitt, E. D. Adams, and S. V. Hoffman, the above resolution being re-read, the said resolution was carried by a vote of 28 ayes to 15 nays.

As the hour for closing the polls was approaching, business was suspended to permit balloting for the officers for the ensuing year.

The polls having been closed, and the tellers having retired, business was resumed.

Mr. Downe stated that on October 6, 1898, a gold medal bearing the seal of this Society was presented in the council chamber of the New

York City Hall, to the Hon. Andrew H. Green, who by common consent has been called the "Father of Greater New York." This medal has been officially designated as the "Charter Day Medal." Mr. Drowne offered the following resolution :

Resolved, The recent news of the sad death of the Hon. Andrew H. Green by assassination has been a great shock to the community, and while he was not a member of our Society, it is the desire of its members to express their deep sorrow at his loss, and their high respect for him as a fellow-citizen.

Resolution carried, and the Secretary ordered to spread it on the minutes.

Mr. Adams then exhibited a copy of the map from which the reverse of the Americus Vespucius medal was taken.

Mr. Brenner also exhibited a plaster cast of the obverse and reverse of the medal.

The tellers then reported the result of the election, as follows :

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, *President*; WOODBURY G. LANGDON, *First Vice-President*; RICHARD HOE LAWRENCE, *Second Vice-President*; ALFRED J. BLOOR, *Recording Secretary*; J. SANFORD SALTUS, *Corresponding Secretary*; CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer*; HERBERT VALENTINE, *Librarian*; EDWARD GROH, *Curator*.

On motion, the amendment to the constitution offered by Mr. R. H. Lawrence, at the meeting held on November 16, 1903, which reads as follows : "That ex-presidents of the Society may, upon two-thirds vote of members present at any regular meeting, be elected honorary presidents for life," was carried unanimously.

On motion, the meeting adjourned at 6 P.M.

ALFRED J. BLOOR,
Recording Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

<i>Committee on Papers and Publications</i>	{ ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, J. SANFORD SALTUS, J. HULL BROWNING.
<i>Committee on School for Coin and Medal Designing and Die Cutting</i>	{ WOODBURY G. LANGDON, J. SANFORD SALTUS, ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.
<i>Committee on Library</i>	{ HERBERT VALENTINE, B. ARTHUR AYCRIGG, THOMAS WHITTAKER.
<i>Committee on Numismatics</i>	{ EDWARD GROH, NELSON P. PHERSON, S. WHITNEY DUNSCOMB, Jr.
<i>Committee on American Insignia</i>	{ BAUMAN L. BELDEN, J. SANFORD SALTUS, GEORGE F. KUNZ.
<i>Committee on Medals</i>	{ EDWARD D. ADAMS, STEPHEN BAKER, JAMES D. HAGUE, ALEXANDER E. ORR, WILLIAM R. PETERS.
<i>Committee on Consolidation with New York Historical Society</i>	{ ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, EDWARD D. ADAMS, ALFRED J. BLOOR, M. TAYLOR PYNE, JOHN L. RIKER, HERMAN C. VON POST, GEORGE ZABRISKIE.

ROLL OF MEMBERS
OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC
AND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



1904

HONORARY MEMBERS.

His Majesty Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy, . . .	January 21, 1901
The Director of the United States Mint, Washington, D. C., .	(Ex-Officio)
Bigelow, John, LL.D., Highland Falls, N. Y., . . .	November 15, 1897
Charney, Désiré, Paris, France,	March 20, 1888
Crosby, Sylvester Sage, Boston, Mass.	March 21, 1876
Dielman, Frederick, Pres't Nat'l Academy of Design, New York, .	January 21, 1901
Evans, Sir John, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., London, England, . .	November 20, 1883
Head, Barclay V., D.C.L., Ph.D., London England, . . .	December 21, 1880
Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers, Boston, Mass., . . .	November 19, 1878
Prince, L. Bradford, LL.D., Santa Fé, New Mexico, . . .	May 20, 1901
Snowden, Archibald Loudon, Philadelphia, Pa., . . .	March 18, 1879
Storer, Horatio R., M.D., Newport, R. I.,	March 20, 1893
Ward, Rev. William Hayes, D.D., LL.D., Newark, N. J., . .	March 20, 1893
Wood, John Turtle, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., London, England, . .	March 21, 1876

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Andersen, David, Christiania, Norway,	May 18, 1893
Andrews, Frank De Wette, Vineland, N. J.,	June 12, 1883
Bahrfeldt, Max Ferdinand, Hildesheim, Germany,	May 20, 1884
Barron, Edward Jackson, F.S.A., London, England,	March 20, 1883
Bates, Thomas Tomlison, Traverse City, Mich.,	June 25, 1868
Blomberg, Dr. Anton, Stockholm, Sweden,	January 18, 1892
Bolen, John Adams, Springfield, Mass.,	May 28, 1868
Brock, Robert Alonzo, Richmond, Va.,	June 13, 1867
Carranza, Carlos, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic,	November 20, 1883
Cauffman, Emil, Philadelphia, Pa.,	February 13, 1868
Cavalli, Gustaf, Sköfde, Sweden,	March 20, 1893
Culin, Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 15, 1887
Cunningham, Thomas, Mohawk, N. Y.,	July 7, 1886
Darling, Charles W., Utica, N. Y.,	May 20, 1884
de Chauffepie, Henri Jean de Dompierre, The Hague, Holland,	March 17, 1902
DuBois, Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 20, 1883
Ely, Rev. Foster, D.D., Ridgefield, Conn.,	May 20, 1895
Forrer, L., Chislehurst, England,	January 15, 1900
Foster, John W., Washington, D. C.,	March 20, 1883
Goddard, William C., Watford, England,	March 19, 1894
Gordon, John, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,	May 15, 1883
Greenhood, Hugo Oscar, San Francisco, Cal.,	May 17, 1897
Grueber, Herbert A., F.S.A., London, England,	January 18, 1881
Hayden, Rev. Horace Edwin, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	May 16, 1882
Heath, George F., M.D., Monroe, Mich.,	March 21, 1892
Hill, Robert Anderson, Hove, England,	March 20, 1883
Holland, Henry Ware, Boston, Mass.,	November 21, 1876
Howland, Louis Meredith, Paris, France,	November 18, 1895
Kirkwood, James, Hong Kong, China,	May 19, 1885
McArthur, George, Maldon, Victoria, Australia,	January 15, 1894
McLachlan, Robert Wallace, Montreal, Canada,	May 15, 1877
Mansfield-Büllner, H. V., Copenhagen, Denmark,	March 5, 1888
Meili, Julius, Zurich, Switzerland,	January 20, 1902
Nichols, Charles Porter, Springfield, Mass.,	June 13, 1867
Peet, Rev. Stephen D., Chicago, Ill.,	January 20, 1885
Perini, Quintilio, Rovereto, Austria,	January 21, 1895
Ready, William Talbot, London, England,	November 20, 1883
Rhéaume, Anselm, Quebec, Canada,	November 21, 1876
Richter, Max Ohnefalsch, Berlin, Germany,	March 18, 1884
Rode, George W., Pittsburg, Pa.,	November 16, 1880
Saint Paul, Anthyme, Paris, France,	March 15, 1881

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

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Sandham, Alfred, Toronto, Canada,	.	.	.	November 14, 1867
Shiells, Robert, Neenah, Wis.,	.	.	.	January 15, 1889
Thruston, Gates Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.,	.	.	.	May 20, 1879
Ulex, George Frederick, Hamburg, Germany,	.	.	.	January 15, 1878
Upton, George P., Chicago, Ill.,	.	.	.	December 10, 1868
Vivanco, Angel, Orizaba, Mexico,	.	.	.	May 15, 1883
Vlasto, Michel P., Marseilles, France,	.	.	.	May 21, 1900
Williamson, George C., Guilford, England,	.	.	.	November 18, 1884
Woodbury, Charles J. H., Boston, Mass.,	.	.	.	January 20, 1885

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Acheson, Edward G., Niagara Falls, N. Y., . . .	April 24, 1902
†Adams, Edward D., New York City, . . .	January 21, 1901
†Adams, Ernest Kempton, New York City, . . .	March 17, 1902
†Atterbury, John T., New York City, . . .	January 20, 1902
Avery, Samuel P., New York City, . . .	May 21, 1894
Avery, Samuel P., Jr., New York City, . . .	November 21, 1892
Aycrigg, B. Arthur, New York City, . . .	March 20, 1899
†Backus, Henry Clinton, New York City, . . .	January 16, 1899
Bailey, Miss Natalie, New York City, . . .	May 17, 1897
†Baker, Stephen, New York City, . . .	January 16, 1899
†Ballantine, Robert F., Newark, N. J., . . .	April 25, 1901
†Barrington, Miss Rachel T., New York City, . . .	January 15, 1884
†Beekman, Gerard, New York City, . . .	April 17, 1885
Belden, Bauman Lowe, Elizabeth, N. J., . . .	May 18, 1886
Bell, Mrs. Frederic, Madison, N. J., . . .	January 21, 1901
Benson, Frank Sherman, Brooklyn, N. Y., . . .	May 21, 1894
Betts, Benjamin, Brooklyn, N. Y., . . .	February 27, 1888
Biddle, A. J. Drexel, Philadelphia, Pa., . . .	March 19, 1900
Bishop, Cortlandt Field, New York City, . . .	May 15, 1899
†Bloor, Alfred J., New York City, . . .	November 20, 1883
†Booth, Henry, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., . . .	February 28, 1882
†Bourn, William B., San Francisco, Cal., . . .	March 30, 1903
†Brackenridge, George W., San Antonio, Texas, . . .	May 21, 1900
Bradley, Edson, New York City, . . .	March 19, 1900
Brenner, Victor David, New York City, . . .	November 19, 1894
†Britton, Charles P., New York City, . . .	February 16, 1881
†Browning, J. Hull, Tenafly, N. J., . . .	March 21, 1898
Buchman, Albert, New York City, . . .	January 17, 1898
Buck, John H., Mount Vernon, N. Y., . . .	January 16, 1893
Bucknell, Mrs. William, Philadelphia, Pa., . . .	March 18, 1901
†Burdge, Franklin, New York City, . . .	July 7, 1886
†Canfield, Richard C., New York City, . . .	March 18, 1901
†Carter, Henry C., New York City, . . .	January 16, 1899
Cary, James, Jr., New York City, . . .	January 17, 1898
†Ceballos, Juan M., New York City, . . .	March 15, 1881
Cheney, Miss Elizabeth, Wellesley, Mass., . . .	March 18, 1901
Clarke, Thomas B., New York City, . . .	April 17, 1885
†Cook, Charles T., New York City, . . .	March 20, 1893
†de Morgan, Henri, New York City, . . .	May 21, 1878
†de Peyster, Frederic J., New York City, . . .	April 22, 1869

† Life Member.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

31

†de Peyster, John Watts, Tivoli, N. Y.,	April 25, 1867
DeVinne, Theodore L., New York City,	April 24, 1902
†Deats, Hiram Edmund, Flemington, N. J.,	January 20, 1890
†Dodd, Charles Goodhue, New York City,	November 21, 1892
†Dodd, John M., Jr., New York City,	January 15, 1878
Dodge, Rev. D. Stuart, New York City,	January 16, 1899
*†Dodge, William E., New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Dove, George W. W., Andover, Mass.,	April 22, 1886
Dowling, Robert E., New York City,	March 18, 1901
†Drowne, Henry Russell, New York City,	March 28, 1882
Dunscomb, S. Whitney, Jr., New York City,	March 18, 1901
†Durand, John S., New York City,	March 18, 1901
Elder, Thomas L., Pittsburg, Pa.,	January 18, 1904
†Ellsworth, James W., Chicago, Ill.,	May 15, 1893
Ely, Smith, New York City,	March 15, 1897
Erdmann, John F., M.D., New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Ferguson, Henry, Hartford, Conn.,	May 15, 1899
Flake, Albert, New York City,	March 15, 1897
Fletcher, Frank Fayette, Minneapolis, Minn.,	April 24, 1902
†Frick, Henry C., Pittsburg, Pa.,	March 18, 1901
†Frothingham, Charles F., New York City,	March 16, 1880
Frye, Jed., New York City,	January 17, 1898
Gans, Leopold, Chicago, Ill.,	January 21, 1895
*Gibbs, Frederick S., New York City,	March 18, 1901
†Gibbs, Theodore K., New York City,	May 16, 1898
Golding, John N., New York City,	March 20, 1893
†Gould, George J., Lakewood, N. J.,	April 24, 1902
Greenwood, Isaac John, New York City,	January 12, 1859
Gregory, Charles, New York City,	January 17, 1888
†Gregory, William, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	February 16, 1881
†Groh, Edward, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	April 6, 1858
†Hadden, John Aspinwall, New York City,	May 15, 1893
Hague, James D., New York City,	April 24, 1902
†Hartshorn, Stewart, Short Hills, N. J.,	July 7, 1886
Hasbrook, Miss Ann E., New York City,	January 17, 1898
†Havemeyer, Henry O., New York City,	April 22, 1886
†Havemeyer, William F., New York City,	May 18, 1903
†Hearn, George A., New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Heaton, Augustus G., Washington, D. C.,	March 19, 1900
†Hermann, Ferdinand, New York City,	January 16, 1893
Hewitt, Harry Mason, New York City,	November 21, 1892
†Hewitt, Robert, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.,	February 22, 1866
†Hills, J. Coolidge, Hartford, Conn.,	May 17, 1887
Himpler, Francis G., Hoboken, N. J.,	May 21, 1894
Hoffman, Charles F., Jr., New York City,	January 20, 1902
Hoffman, Samuel V., New York City,	November 16, 1903
Hubbard, Franklin A., Richmond Hill, N. Y.,	May 21, 1900

* Deceased.

† Life Member.

Hubbard, Walter C., New York City,	March 17, 1902
Hunnewell, James F., Charlestown, Mass.,	April 17, 1885
Hunter, Mrs. Charles F., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,	May 17, 1897
†Huntington, Archer M., Baychester, N. Y.,	January 16, 1899
†Hutchinson, Joseph, San Francisco, Cal.,	March 30, 1903
Hyde, Clarence M., New York City,	January 16, 1899
Hyde, E. Francis, New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Hyde, Frederick E., M.D., New York City,	May 18, 1896
†Iselin, Adrian, New York City,	April 17, 1885
†Jackman, Allison W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,	June 12, 1883
Kahn, Otto H., New York City,	March 20, 1899
Kelley, Augustus W., New York City,	March 21, 1898
†Kennedy, John S., New York City,	March 16, 1891
Ketchum, Alexander P., New York City,	May 20, 1884
Konti, Isidore, New York City,	March 18, 1901
Kunz, George Frederich, New York City,	January 16, 1893
Lambert, William H., Philadelphia, Pa.,	January 20, 1902
†Langdon, Woodbury G., New York City,	April 17, 1885
†Lawrence, Cyrus J., New York City,	March 15, 1881
†Lawrence, Richard Hoe, New York City,	November 19, 1878
†Lawrence, Walter B., New York City,	May 17, 1881
†Levick, Joseph N. T., New York City,	December 14, 1865
†Lounsbery, Richard P., New York City,	December 21, 1880
Low, Lyman Haynes, New York City,	May 18, 1880
†Manning, Alfred J., New York City,	March 17, 1885
Mather, Samuel, Cleveland, Ohio,	April 24, 1902
Maury, Charles W., New York City,	March 21, 1898
†Mellen, Charles S., St. Paul, Minn.,	April 24, 1902
†Merryweather, George, Chicago, Ill.,	March 16, 1880
Miller, George Macculloch, New York City,	March 15, 1897
†Mills, Abraham G., New York City,	March 18, 1901
Mitchell, John Murray, New York City,	May 15, 1899
†Mitchell, Rowland Greene, New York City,	February 16, 1881
Montross, Newman E., New York City,	April 25, 1901
†Morgan, J. Pierpont, New York City,	April 24, 1902
Morgan, J. Pierpont, Jr., New York City,	May 17, 1897
†Morris, Charles, Chicago, Ill.,	May 15, 1893
Nelson, William, Paterson, N. J.,	May 18, 1886
Nevin, Miss Blanche, Churchtown, Pa.,	March 18, 1901
Newton, James S., Holyoke, Mass.,	May 21, 1900
Nies, Rev. James B., Ph.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	January 20, 1902
†Norrie, Gordon, New York City,	March 15, 1897
Oettinger, Sigmund, New York City,	March 16, 1891
†Olcott, Eben E., New York City,	March 16, 1903
Olyphant, John Kensett, New York City,	March 21, 1898
†Orr, Alexander E., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	February 16, 1881
†Paget, Almeric H., New York City,	March 20, 1899

† Life Member.

Parish, Daniel, Jr., New York City,	April 13, 1865
†Parish, Henry, New York City,	April 22, 1886
†Pehrson, Nelson Pehr, New York City,	March 20, 1893
Peters, Samuel T., New York City,	April 22, 1886
Peters, William R., New York City,	March 18, 1901
Phoenix, Lloyd, New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Poillon, John Edward, New York City,	January 29, 1875
†Poillon, William, New York City,	November 11, 1869
†Potts, Jesse W., Albany, N. Y.,	November 21, 1898
Procter, William, New York City,	November 15, 1897
†Pryer, Charles, New Rochelle, N. Y.,	June 4, 1875
Pryer, Harold Chardavoyne, New Rochelle, N. Y.,	March 15, 1897
Pryer, Mrs. Mai E., New Rochelle, N. Y.,	January 17, 1898
†Pyle, James Tolman, New York City,	April 24, 1902
Pyne, Moses Taylor, New York City,	May 18, 1896
†Rea, Thomas B., New York City,	April 25, 1901
†Reid, John, New York City,	March 21, 1898
Renwick, Edward Sabine, Milburn, N. J.,	February 28, 1882
Rhineland, Philip, New York City,	January 16, 1899
Richardson, Frederick A., Burlington, Vermont,	April 25, 1901
Riker, John L., New York City,	January 16, 1898
Rives, George L., New York City,	May 15, 1898
†St. Gaudens, Augustus, New York City,	August 4, 1887
†Saltus, J. Sanford, New York City,	November 21, 1892
†Sawyer, Frederick A., Garden City, N. Y.,	March 15, 1881
†Schiff, Jacob H., New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Schiff, Mortimer L., New York City,	March 30, 1903
Schweizer, Joseph, New York City,	March 18, 1901
†Seligman, Isaac N., New York City,	March 30, 1903
†Smith, De Witt S., Lee, Mass.,	March 20, 1899
†Smith, E. Reuel, New York City,	July 7, 1886
†Smith, James Henry, New York City,	March 30, 1903
Smith, Lewis Bayard, New York City,	February 22, 1866
Starr, Lewis Morris, New York City,	March 30, 1903
Stearns, John Noble, New York City,	January 16, 1899
Stewart, Mrs. David A., Allegheny, Pa.,	April 25, 1901
Siewart, William Rhineland, New York City,	November 21, 1892
Stone, Mason A., New York City,	November 16, 1886
Storm, Clarence, New York City,	January 18, 1904
†Sturgis, Russell, New York City,	May 18, 1880
Ten Eyck, James, Albany, N. Y.,	May 21, 1894
Tesla, Nikola, New York City,	March 18, 1901
†Tiffany, Louis C., New York City,	May 15, 1898
Tomkins, Calvin, New York City,	January 15, 1889
Townsend, Howard, New York City,	March 20, 1899
Tuthill, Luther B., South Creek, N. C.,	May 21, 1900
Valentine, Herbert, New York City,	May 19, 1885

† Life Member.

†Vanderbilt, William K., New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Vanderpoel, Ambrose Ely, Chatham, N. J.,	May 16, 1898
Van Winkle, Miss Elizabeth S., New York City,	November 15, 1897
Van Winkle, Miss Mary D., New York City,	November 15, 1897
†von Post, Herman C., New York City,	November 15, 1897
†Warburg, Felix M., New York City,	March 20, 1899
Warner, James Harold, New York City,	March 20, 1899
Weatherbee, Edwin H., New York City,	March 20, 1899
†Weeks, William Raymond, New York City,	May 16, 1882
†Westinghouse, George, Pittsburg, Pa.,	April 24, 1902
†Wetmore, William Boerum, Allenhurst, N. J.,	May 20, 1879
White, Horace, New York City,	March 20, 1899
†Whittaker, Thomas, New York City,	May 17, 1897
†Willets, John T., New York City,	May 15, 1883
Williams, Benjamin C., New York City,	March 16, 1886
Wills, Charles T., Greenwich, Conn.,	January 16, 1899
†Wilson, James B., New York City,	January 15, 1884
†Winslow, Edward F., New York City,	November 18, 1884
†Wood, Mrs. Sarah Bowne, Rahway, N. J.,	January 15, 1878
†Wood, Walter, Philadelphia, Pa.,	March 20, 1899
†Wood, Wilmer Stanard, Newburgh, N. Y.,	July 16, 1867
Woodbury, John C., Rochester, N. Y.,	January 19, 1903
†Woodward, J. Otis, Albany, N. Y.,	November 18, 1879
Woolf, Solomon, New York City,	January 20, 1880
†Wyckoff, Edward G., New York City,	March 30, 1903
Wyckoff, Peter Brown, M.D., New York City,	March 17, 1885
†Zabriskie, Andrew C., New York City,	December 1, 1874
Zabriskie, George, New York City,	March 19, 1900

† Life Member.

THE
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC

AND

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

OF NEW YORK CITY.



PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY.

1902-1903.



PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY.

1902-1903.

FEBRUARY 27, 1902.

Mr. Victor D. Brenner read a paper on "VARIOUS METHODS OF MAKING A MEDAL."

MARCH 10, 1903.

Rev. John P. Peters, D.D., read a paper on "GLEANINGS OF A SUMMER IN THE EAST: PALESTINE AND CRETE."

MAY 18, 1903.

Mr. Bauman L. Belden read a paper on "AMERICAN INSIGNIA."

Mr. J. Sanford Saltus read a paper on "'THE DAUPHIN'S GRAVE' AND LOUIS XVII. MEDALS."

VARIOUS METHODS OF MAKING A MEDAL.

By VICTOR D. BRENNER.

The introduction of metal as a medium of exchange in the seventh century B.C. is known to have originated with Pheidon, of the Island of Ægina, and in Lydia at the same period, when each piece of metal was melted separately and weighed to contain the desired value. The early coins—bean shape or oval—had the guaranty of the government and an indication of their value on one side, and on the other side four square or triangular holes. These four holes had no significance other than showing the projections of the iron upon which the piece of metal was placed in order to prevent it from slipping while the device was being struck. Later, we find coins bearing a device on both sides, and to strike the metal pieces on both sides necessarily required more complicated tools.

From the models found in ruins,—one of which is to be seen in the Paris Mint,—we learn that in order to bring the two dies into a fixed position facing each other, a long piece of iron was welded to each die, the two pieces of iron being joined together somewhat after the fashion of a pair of tongs. The metal was then placed between the dies and the imprint made by the blow of a hammer. The dies seem all to have been cut intaglio or negative, most likely with chisel and hammer,

as is done in the carving of marble. The stone-cutter's drill, or wheel, as used in the cutting of precious stones, may also have served the die-cutters of that day. The preparation of the dies for the use of coining could have varied but little from that of those now in use.

The proposed design is traced on a soft block of steel cut in any one of the ways mentioned, and hardened by heating the steel block to a cherry red, and then holding it under water. The tools, with the exception of the stone-cutter's wheel, or drill, must also be of hardened steel, shaped to a point. The wheel is used while in its soft state, and emery, diamond dust, or any other granulated hard stone, is applied to it by means of a greasy substance.

Some hundred years before the introduction of the screw press as applied to the striking of coins and medals,—an invention of the latter part of the sixteenth century,—rollers were used which were engraved with the desired design, and fixed one upon the other, through which a strip of metal was run, thus obtaining as many impressions as the length of the metal permitted. The surplus metal was then cut away with shears or saw.

The most telling improvements the screw press brought with it were a ring to encircle both dies, and the cutting of discs alike in size and of uniform thickness by means of a positive punch which fitted into a negative. These discs are cut a little smaller than the actual design, then placed between the dies, which are held together by the ring, and pressed. By using the ring to hold the dies together, the disc, being pressed, spreads and fully fills the ring, and thus a uniform appearance and thickness of all impressions is obtained, which facilitates the placing of them one upon the other; and nowadays the piling of one upon the other is of great advantage in counting.

The original dies, or so-called punches, can be cut cameo, or positive, instead of intaglio, or negative. Sunk in a soft block of steel, the negative is obtained. The sinking of the positive into the negative saves much of the work that was necessary before in the cutting of a new die,—in case of one being broken. With the positive punch several dies can be prepared, in case of emergency.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century, the manner of sinking the positive into the negative die was changed somewhat—instead of using punches of small dimensions for hand use, and later larger punches, bearing the entire emblem which was to make the centre of the coin or medal (and sunk by means of the press into the negative die, that afterwards needed the cutting by hand of the border and lettering), positive punches bearing the complete design of the coin or medal are now in use. This later improvement of sinking the positive punches with the complete design of the coin or medal is due to Chapu and Ponscarne, who, moved by the beauty of the cast medal of the Renaissance, began to utilize the improved press that could give a full impression from a finished punch, and the reducing machine that was invented some thirty years before their time—a machine which enables the engraver to finish his models in such a manner that they can be used either for casting or for a die, that can be cut by the machine, as merely the leaving off of the polished background in the die will give to the medal a finish similar to that made by casting.

The reducing machine is pantographic in principle and is made to cut with a revolving tool against a soft block of steel, following the cavities and reliefs of the model by a fixed point. The advantages of this reducing machine lie in the fact that

the medallist is enabled to model in large, to cast his model in some hard metal, apply it to the machine, and the machine produces an exact copy of the model in any size desired, necessitating little retouching, and thus saving the medallist the chiselling and cutting of the rough material unavoidable in the direct cutting of the negative or positive.

We shall have to retrace our steps a little, and look into the popularity of the medal, where it took its origin, and how it was followed during the centuries.

Up to the time of Vittore Pisano, of Verona, who was active as a medallist from 1439 to 1449, and who originally was a painter of reputation, the term medal was little, if at all, known.

We find that the Romans used metal discs bearing a portrait or allegory of some kind, of a larger size than the coins in use as a medium of exchange. These large discs were used as passes to the theatre and also as ornaments. Although it is not certain whether the name, *Medaglio*, originated with Pisano, it was he who introduced the cast medal and made it known by that name. Pisano's ability as a medallist crowned him as the foremost of all. Apart from being the initiator, it was he who first introduced perspective on the medal, and that feeling of color so much sought after by the medallist of to-day. It is recorded also that he gave much time to the perfecting of the casting of small objects. Attracted by his success, a great demand arose for portraits and allegories made permanent in the cast medal, and a large number of sculptors and painters devoted themselves to the modelling of medals. Not only did Pisano find followers in his own country, but we find that Germany and France sent their men of ability to study the medal in the place of its origin.

The process followed in the making of the cast medal differs but little at the present time from the earlier methods. It is first modelled in wax; plaster of Paris moulds are taken from the wax model, from which several positive plaster casts can be made, and again formed in sand or a preparation of some kind which constitutes the mould to receive the metal.

The success of the cast medal, too, had its flow and ebb, and we can trace some of the causes instrumental in its fall: due, perhaps, to the followers of Pisano, who did not succeed in rendering the medal in so high a standard;—to the costliness of the preparing of numerous copies;—and again to the jealous engravers whose ambition did not permit them to rest until the standard of their work reached a higher plane.

Indeed, we find a series of die medals of real artistic merit following the decadence of the cast medal, and of a vast popularity the world over. We find medals already in use, not only to perpetuate the likeness of some member of the family, but also to commemorate events. Masters give over their art to their pupils in their studios, and we find ourselves approaching a public school for the training of medallists, founded by Maria Theresa in Vienna in 1768, and another following in Paris in 1803. As a part of the already instituted *Académie des Beaux-Arts* there was given at the same time two seats to engravers of medals in the *Institut de France*, and there was created a scholarship every three years, for three years of study in Rome, for the best composition of a medal, and two years for the second best. This school, which has played an important part in the history of the medal, has as its programme the training of its members to model in large and in small, in the round and in low relief, and every student takes up the necessary course of technical work as applied

to the direct cutting of dies. Much attention is paid to composition, and every winner of the *Prix de Rome* must send annually an intaglio cut die designed after a Greek coin, which goes to the Museum of the *École des Beaux-Arts*. After returning to Paris, the Government helps to support the new artist with commissions and a small yearly stipend. It is this school that gave us — beginning with Tiller, 1805, Gatteaux, 1809—Chaplain, Roty, Charpentier, Botte, Patey, Peter, the before-named Chapu and Ponscarne, and many others.

I shall not dwell upon these names for any length of time, although they are distinct from most of the other die engravers that preceded them, in that they designed, modelled, and cut their medals themselves, while the others only executed the designs of some sculptor or painter, but it was left to Chapu and Ponscarne to become the initiators of the medal of this new renaissance, as already stated: to Chaplain and Roty to make it prosper, and to the other men to give it enduring life.

Chaplain received his early training at the engraver's bench as a button cutter, entered the *Beaux-Arts* at an early age, and worked in the round so much that he acquired a liking for it, and it often finds attention at his hands. As a medallist he has bestowed upon us as many cast medals as from the die. His portraits are numerous, but we will name only a few, such as those of his children, Mme. Claude, Eugénie Guillaume, Victor Hugo, Monet, Meissonnier, Gérôme, and Baudry. They, like all other works of a master hand, bring us face to face with their creator and impress us with respect for himself and his subjects, as he portrays to us men and women in their energetic moments.

Roty, a few years his junior, on the other hand, looks for and succeeds with his work to win the eye by other charms. He directs his interest to composition in a more marked degree. His portraits are also numerous,—we shall cite a few, such as Mme. Roty, Miss Taine, Chevreul, Louis Campbell, Denessy, and Laussedat. They are not idealized in the same sense as those of Chaplain, but they are noble and good. His plaques are of a decorative nature, and he is the initiator of them in this modern renaissance. He has advanced the landscape in the relief, and has shown us how much can be done in that line.

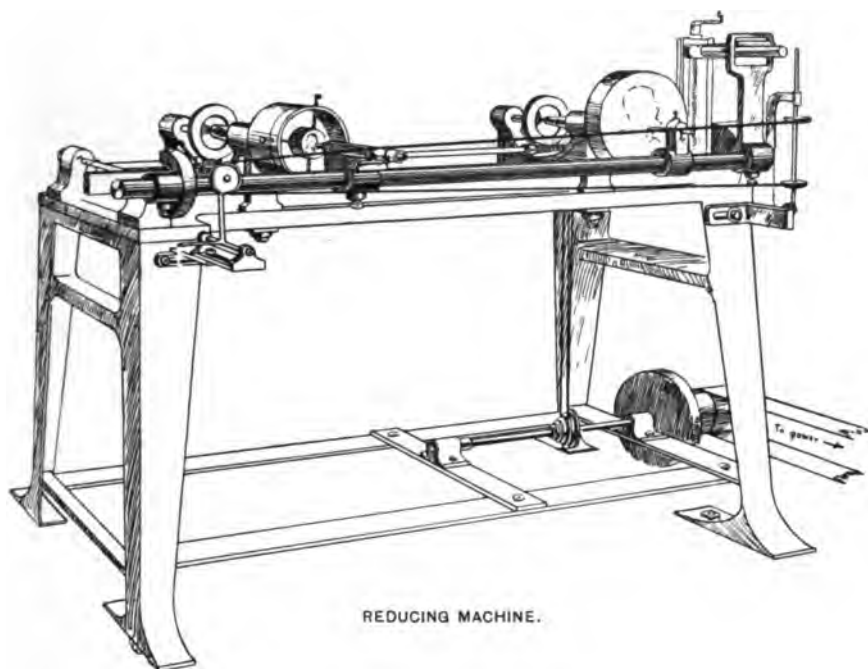
Charpentier is the initiator of the medallion and small low relief for pure ornament and to adorn furniture, and tells us his story in a different way. While he attended the *Beaux-Arts* at the same time as Roty, the two are entirely different. Charpentier represents the realistic school of the glyptic art. His medals are few, but of real inspiration and of great value.

The tragic death of Dupuis, which shocked the art world, deprived us of many a work of delicacy. After him we have Botte, Patey, Vernon, Peter, and many young men full of energy.

The Vienna school can also tell its story pretty well at length, but we will only cite a few, beginning with Anton Scharf, who has contributed to the popularity of the medal in a large degree, and has perhaps produced a larger number of medals than any engraver before him. He has devoted himself mostly to the portrait, but has also presented us with some charming compositions. Contemporary with him we have Tautenhayn, Schwartz, who broke away in a large degree from the traditional, Pawlik, quite successful with the plaque; and among the younger men Marshall, who promises much in the near future, and who is largely influenced by Charpentier, of Paris.

The museums throughout the world treasure the work of both the French and

the Vienna schools, and it is gratifying to be able to state that they are represented in our Metropolitan Museum in New York. Both of these schools are protected by the government, and so also are their students. The mints of France and Vienna have perfected their system of striking medals in order to help the artists in their work, and to diffuse the beautiful at a small cost, so that everybody may be able to enjoy it.



America is a young nation, beginning to write in the book that will represent us in the future. Let us see that the pages are well written and beautifully illustrated, in order to make it interesting and elevating to those that are to come.

We have talent, energy, intelligence, wealth, and youth. We also have the history and experience of older nations. Let us make the most of these advantages. European schools have received us and imparted to us their knowledge; let us see to it that we benefit by what we have learned, and let us strive to found a medallic art of our own.

GLEANINGS OF A SUMMER IN THE EAST: PALESTINE AND CRETE.

By REV. JOHN P. PETERS, D.D.

(*Illustrated by Stereopticon.*)

[As originally read, this paper was illustrated by pictures of the tombs and inscriptions at Marissa, and of copies of some of the inscriptions found by Evans at Cnossos in Crete. As the originals of the pictures of the tombs of Marissa are

the property of the Palestine Exploration Fund and will appear *in extenso* in a forthcoming memoir of the Fund, entitled "Some Tombs from the Necropolis of Marissa," it has seemed undesirable to publish any of these photographs here. As the inscriptions at Cnossos were copied by the permission of Mr. Evans, with the agreement that they should not be published by the writer before Mr. Evans's publication, and as that publication has not yet been made, these latter pictures cannot be used.]

I.—In 1898–1900 Dr. Frederick Bliss conducted excavations on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund in various sites in the Shephelah, the foot-hills between Judæa and the Philistine plain. The last site which he explored in that campaign was Tel Sandahannah. This is the ancient Marissa of the Bible and Josephus, the home of the prophet Micah, and later, after the exile, when the Edomites, pressing northward, had occupied southern Judæa, the capital of the new Idumæa. This ruin site received the name Sandahannah from a conspicuous ecclesiastical ruin, the Church of St. Anna, in the immediate neighborhood, the old name of Marissa having been displaced, as it were, and pushed off to a minor ruin three quarters of a mile away, which is to-day known as Mur'ash. The explorers excavated at this place a city of the Seleucidan period, the first to be explored anywhere, beneath which they found the ruins of an earlier city of the Hebrew time. The latter was not explored. One result of these excavations was to arouse in the neighboring population an appreciation of the value of antiquities, which was soon exploited by the antiquity dealers in Jerusalem. Native exploration confined itself to the search for graves, and during the year 1901 hundreds of graves, constituting the necropolis, or part of the necropolis, of the ancient Marissa, were opened and rifled by the natives. The larger part of the antiquities found in them were probably destroyed as worthless, while others found their way to Jerusalem and attracted attention to this region of the country.

Arriving in Jerusalem at the very end of May, 1902, I heard much of the antiquities from Marissa, and especially of a remarkably valuable "find" recently made in a tomb at that place. Accordingly, in June, Dr. Hermann Thiersch, of Munich, and I visited Beit Jibrin, the chief town of that region, for the purpose of examining the excavations conducted by the Palestine Exploration Fund at Sandahannah, and also of ascertaining what truth there was in the stories of the discovery of tombs with valuable pottery, glass, and the like which had reached us in Jerusalem. Beit Jibrin, to-day the most important town or village in that region, occupies a site a mile and a half or two miles northward of the ancient Marissa. It became a place of importance after the destruction and decay of the latter. Its original name, Beit Gabra, is a relic of the Edomite period. In the Roman period the town received the name of Eleutheropolis, and became a place of some importance, as is shown, among other things, by the fact that all milestones in that region are reckoned from Eleutheropolis as a centre. Quantities of these milestones can still be seen, lying often in groups of six or more, by the side of the various roads leading north, east, south, and west from this centre.

Following advice which we had received in Jerusalem, we secured at Beit Jibrin the services as guide of a certain Nubian, and, supported by the authority of a *zaptieh* given us by the government, we were able, in spite of the fanaticism of the *imam* of the place and the coldness or unfriendliness of the sheikh, to enter and copy the

inscriptions in two remarkable tombs. Usually information with regard to remarkable discoveries in Palestine may be very much discounted, and the explorer finds, after a long search, that there is nothing, or almost nothing, to reward him for his trouble. In this case the opposite was true. The reports which we had heard at Jerusalem had in no way prepared us for what we actually found, and which I will endeavor to describe more fully in a moment. So important were these tombs that, having copied the most important inscriptions, and measured, plotted, and examined the interiors so that in case of accident we could at least give some account of them, we returned to Jerusalem and organized a small expedition, which under the escort of the American Consul, Dr. Merrill, the well-known Palestinian archæologist, secured squeezes of the inscriptions, photographs of the tombs and their contents, and made a careful examination of other tombs in the neighborhood. Excavation, under the Turkish law, was not allowed without a special firman from the government at Constantinople, which it would have taken months or years to secure. Later, on our invitation, the Dominican monks of St. Etienne visited the tombs, making drawings and paintings of the pictures, and taking squeezes and copies of the inscriptions, which we were allowed to compare with our own work. Finally, under the escort of the Spanish Consul, M. de Cesaris, I made in August of the same year a third expedition, to re-examine the tombs, and compare once more our plans and our copies of inscriptions and the like with the originals.

The tombs of special interest which we found in this necropolis were four in number, dating from about 200 B.C., cut in the rock, and resembling in a general way some Egyptian tombs at Thebes, with dated funeral inscriptions—that is, notices of the name and date of death of a number of those buried in them. Two of these tombs were very elaborately decorated with wall paintings, and one of them, in addition to the ordinary simple funeral inscriptions, contained longer inscriptions and graffiti of some interest. The two more important tombs were on the face of the rock in the wady or valley directly opposite the town of Marissa eastward. A descent by a sloping way or by steps cut in the rock—without excavation it is impossible to say certainly which—led down to the outer door of the tomb. This was in one case furnished with an inscription which, unfortunately, had become illegible through the wearing away of the soft limestone rock, and in the other decorated with painting. Passing through the door, there was a descent by steps into an antechamber, from which other chambers opened right and left, south and north. In the walls of the antechamber and side chambers were cut loculi, each large enough to contain one coffin. In front of these loculi the rock was so cut as to leave a stone bench two feet or thereabout in height.

Proceeding straight ahead—that is, eastward in both tombs—one came to a second entrance, admitting to the main chamber of the tomb. About the sides of this chamber there were the same loculi and stone benches as in the antechamber and the rooms opening out of it north and south; but at the rear, or eastern end, there were larger tomb chambers much more elaborately decorated than the rest and designed to hold either very large single-stone sarcophagi or a number of smaller coffins.

In the first tomb there was, above the loculi in the main chamber, a frieze representing various animals, above which were written their names. Commencing on the right hand as one entered, there was a hunting scene—a man on horseback with a dog, killing a leopard. Then came the picture of a lion, falsely designated as a panther; another large animal, unfortunately broken away in great part in the

enlargement of the loculi for later burials; a buffalo being killed by a serpent, a giraffe, a wild boar, a mythical griffin, an oryx, a rhinoceros, and an elephant led by an Ethiopian. On the other side, corresponding to this, but going backward from east to west, were first two fishes, unknown in nature, one, possessing a trunk and tusks, corresponding to the elephant, and another, with a huge head, to the rhinoceros, representing the ancient conception of the correspondence of the kingdom of the water and the kingdom of the earth. These fish are not, however, provided with names. Then follow a crocodile surmounted by an ibis, a wild ass, a creature incorrectly drawn, possibly a wolf (the name is, however, lost), a tapir-like creature not known in nature, a porcupine, a lynx, and a lion with a curiously human face, the same lion which we meet in later Persian representations. The name above this creature is not altogether clear; perhaps *helios*, sun. It will be noted that there is a distinct African element in the fauna here described. Several of the animals, like the rhinoceros and the giraffe, were unfamiliar to the painter and had evidently been copied from designs or drawings. The animal representations on this tomb indeed are an evidence of the existence at that period, at the close of the third century B.C., of natural histories with illustrations of animals, some of which were incorrect pictures of real beasts, and some, like the griffin and the fishes here described, mythical or theoretical.

At the entrance of the main chamber of this tomb, carved in the rock, stood, on the one side, an altar, on the other side, a Hermes-shaped object, the head of which was apparently Egyptian. At the eastern end, the rear of the main chamber, was a place of honor raised above the floor, a dais, made in the form of a death-bed, on which opened three large tomb chambers. The front wall of this niche or dais was decorated above with representations of eagles, the same curious, plucked-looking birds that one finds on the Ptolemaic coins, the characteristic Ptolemaic eagle. Below were represented three-legged tables, bearing incense urns; while by the side of the door of the main chamber, within the niche, great funeral urns were painted. The inscription on one of the chambers in this niche, that on the southern or right-hand side, is of historical interest. It reads in translation: "Apollophanes, son of Sesmaios, chief of the Sidonians in Marissa for three and thirty years and well thought of by all those of his time as a most excellent man and one most well deserving of his kinsfolk, died, having lived seventy-four years." This is the first notice that has been found of the existence of a Sidonian colony in this Edomite region.

The names of the dead buried in various of the loculi in this tomb are evidence of the fact that, as years went on, the Sidonian colony intermarried with the Edomite population. We find numerous names of Edomite origin, especially some bearing in composition the name of the Edomite god, *Kos*, like Kosnatanos. The dominant Egyptian civilization of the region is shown in the form and decoration of the tomb.

The dated burials, which do not include the very earliest, cover the better part of the second century B.C. We can trace about six generations in all. It is clear that, as time went on, the civilization of the owners and occupants of the tomb degenerated, as represented by the inscriptions. We seem to have evidence that the tombs still continued to be occupied after the Jewish conquest of this region by the later Maccabees, but nothing that in any way connects our tomb with Jewish thought or Jewish religion. The decorations and inscriptions are heathen throughout.

On the jamb of the doorway leading from the antechamber into the main tomb there is a four-lined graffito in Greek, at first sight appearing to be poetry, owing to



INTERIOR OF TOMB I., MAIN CHAMBER, LOOKING EAST.

the arrangement of the lines. It seems to be a translation from a Semitic poetical dirge, such as are used in that country to-day, of a dialogue character, and if my translation is correct, it would read as follows:

(To the dead): "There is nothing that I can do for thee or in which I can make thee pleasure" (?) (The dead): "I lie with another, though loving [feminine] thee greatly" (a reference to the bridal with death). (To the dead): "But by Aphrodite I rejoice greatly that thy cloak lieth a pledge. But as for me I run away and leave thee free room a plenty." (The dead): "Do what thou wilt. Do not knock on the wall. It only makes a noise." (Of the dead): "But there is nothing we can do, through the door she lieth in sleep."

The wall painting in this tomb, described above, is done on the stone, which is roughed for that purpose. In the second tomb the painting is executed on stucco, which has been laid on the stone. Here, on both sides of the door of the principal tomb chamber in the rear, are found paintings representing, on one side, two musicians, a youth and a maiden, descending an inclined plane toward the entrance of the tomb chamber, playing on their instruments as they go. On the other side a banquet is represented and one of the banqueters pours a libation at the door of the tomb chamber.

Two more tombs of the same type, and with burials of the same date, we found, but much less ornate than these. The two tombs which have been described are unique in their contents and, as found on Palestinian soil, doubly unique, since nothing in the least resembling them had been discovered heretofore in Palestine or Syria.

II.—In the autumn of the same year (1902) I visited Crete for the purpose of examining the excavations of Mr. Evans at Cnossos, and especially of studying the inscribed clay tablets found by him at that site. I was amazed at the conditions which I found prevailing on the island after four short years of freedom. The political and social-economic progress made in that period seemed simply marvellous. The island government has showed from the outset an interest in archæology, and there are now two museums, one at Candia for the eastern part, and one at Canea for the western part of the island. The law with regard to the exportation of antiquities is even stricter than that in Greece, or at least its execution is stricter. All antiquities found must remain on the island, and, so far as I could observe, the natives seemed to be interested in the enforcement of the law and proud of the museum which has already been collected at Candia through the efforts, largely, of the genial Director, Dr. Hazzidaki. Cnossos itself is easily reached from Candia by carriage or horse, or even by foot. It lies by the main road, not on top of a hill, but on the edge of a rather deep valley, some three or four miles from the town. Mr. Evans has spared no pains to preserve the ruins intact. The famous throne-room has been enclosed at his own expense, I believe, and a resident guardian commissioned to take charge of the site.

The greater part of the inscribed tablets were found in a series of small chambers opening on a corridor, in a part of the palace which seems to have been used for a warehouse. Here are huge jars for oil and wine, and in the floors of some of the rooms curious vaults or small cellars to give further space for storage. Not a few of the tablets were found in three small cellars. The tablets are preserved in the museum in Candia, and the Italian expedition to Phaistos has added not a few further samples of similar inscriptions. Indeed, evidence is now accumulating that the use of these inscribed tablets in eastern Crete was extensive, and we may conclude that they will be found in all ruins of, say, the fifteenth century B.C.

From Cnossos there are two types of inscriptions—a few tablets in what Mr. Evans described as resembling a hieroglyphic script, the rest in a later script, which he called linear. The latter seemed to me clearly a development of the former, and the line of distinction between the two did not appear, on the examination which I was able to make, to be a very distinct one. I could see no evidence in the form of the characters of derivation from or suggestion of the Egyptian hieroglyphs. On the latter tablets it was easy to decipher the numerals, and Evans's claim that the system of enumeration used is decimal seems to be correct. From the arrangement of the numbers on these tablets, it is plain that in most, if not all cases, we have to deal with receipts such as we frequently find in Babylonian temple storehouses, records of the material deposited there or receipts for goods, animals, and the like delivered to the temple treasury.

The Cretan tablets are written only on one side. Most of them are long and narrow. They differ greatly from the Babylonian clay tablets in color and shape, and there is nothing about them to suggest any direct contact with Babylonia. There is in the museum also a small seal cylinder of lapis lazuli, discovered not far from Candia, of a well-known Babylonian type, with a cuneiform inscription. The type and script suggest roughly a date of about the fifteenth century B.C. This is, I believe, the first evidence of any direct contact of Babylonia and Crete discovered up to the present time. The inscription on this cylinder is an ordinary votive inscription, containing the name of Marduk, and the representation on the seal is of an act of worship of the gods. In form the seal is common; that which renders it interesting is the evidence which it gives of probable commercial contact between Crete and Babylonia in the fifteenth century B.C. It has not been published up to date.

AMERICAN INSIGNIA.

(Third Paper.)

By BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN.

As related to numismatics, the insignia of American military and hereditary societies have been rather neglected; many of these badges will be found in collections of American medals, but I know of no collection where they are kept distinct from other medals and regarded as a separate department of numismatics, except the one belonging to this Society.

As far as I have been able to find out they have never been treated, as a class, in any numismatic publication except in my two former papers which were read before this Society on January 31, 1895, and December 27, 1900, and published in its ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS.

This paper being a continuation of the other two, I will describe in it such insignia of AMERICAN MILITARY SOCIETIES as I have not before mentioned.

There are many of these societies, some large and well known, others small and comparatively unknown outside of their own particular locality. Still others have died out entirely, leaving scarcely a trace. Occasionally a medal will turn up which from its design or inscription appears to have been the badge of some military

society, and it may be the work of years to trace up any authentic information regarding the society.

This being the case, I have thought it best to pursue my investigations in any promising direction and lay the result before this Society from time to time, when sufficient data is secured, hoping that eventually the various papers on the subject will constitute a history of American Insignia which, while not mentioning everything in its regular sequence, and being of a rather fragmentary character, will approach somewhere near completeness.

In my last paper I gave an account of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MEXICAN WAR VETERANS *

with a description of its badge. Not having at that time seen any of these badges, I was unable to give their exact size; since then, however, Captain Isaac Williams, of Philadelphia, a Mexican War veteran and member of the Association, has presented his badge—largest size, bronze, gold-plated—to this Society, and I have also seen others of different sizes, but none having the bar—which is inscribed PATENTED MARCH 7TH, 1876 | NATIONAL ASSOCIATION | OF | VETERANS.—except the largest size in bronze. The different sizes which have come under my notice are as follows, the size given according to the American scale of sixteenths of an inch:



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF
MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.

Two sizes in gold, 22×23 and 19×22 .

Two sizes in silver, 26×28 and 19×22 .

Two sizes in bronze, 34×36 and 22×23 .

Probably it was also struck in silver from the dies used for gold and bronze, size 22×23 but not having seen one of that size, I cannot be positive.

The society which might be considered the parent of the National Association was organized in San Francisco on July 13, 1866, and was first called the Associated Veterans of 1846. On February 25, 1870, it was incorporated, in California, as

THE ASSOCIATED VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR,

and under that name it has continued active up to the present time.

The badge is a silver shield, size 20×21 , bearing a fortress on a hill, at the foot of which is a field-piece, pile of cannon balls, and cactus plant, a warship in the background; above, two branches of laurel, a star, and the inscription VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN | WAR, below, the date 1846.†



ASSOCIATED VETERANS OF
THE MEXICAN WAR.

The oldest organization not hereditary and still active which has come under my notice is the

SCOTT LEGION OF PHILADELPHIA,

a society of Mexican War veterans, organized in 1850, and a few years later formed into a military company, which at the breaking out of the Civil War became the nucleus of the Twentieth Pennsylvania Regiment, all the officers of which were members of the Legion, as was also the case with most of the officers of the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment. After the

* FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS, page 42.

† See *Ibid.*, page 43.

expiration of the three months' term of the Twentieth Regiment the Legion, as a body, took no further part in the war, its military organization was abandoned, and it has continued, up to the present time, as a veteran society, holding regular monthly meetings; its original membership of over two hundred has now decreased to twenty.

The insignia is a medal of either silver or white metal, size 17 (scale of sixteenths of an inch); on the obverse is a head of General Scott, facing left, legend, SCOTT LEGION OF PHILADELPHIA. ORGANIZED 1850. *Reverse*: inscription in seven lines, VERA CRUZ, CERRO GORDO, BUENA VISTA, MONTEREY, HUAMANTLA, PUEBLA, CITY OF MEXICO. Suspended by a red, white, and blue ribbon, from a bar inscribed SCOTT LEGION.

The Society has had one of these medals, lacking the bar (see illustration No. 1), for many years; it also has another Scott Legion badge, or medal, silver, size 29; in centre a star, around which are the words SCOTT LEGION; around that an oak wreath, the wreath forming the edge of the badge; the reverse plain. The attachment for suspension has been removed, but from the appearance of the reverse, I should say it had been a clasp pin. On the reverse is engraved the name of its former wearer, Sergt. B. S. Blitz.

I have so far failed utterly in getting any positive information about this badge. The officers of the Scott Legion of Philadelphia informed me that it had never been adopted as a badge of that organization. I then started to hunt up B. S. Blitz. I obtained his war record from the Adjutant General's office in Washington. Then I tried the Pension Bureau, and found that he was no longer living, but that his widow lived in San Francisco. I wrote to her, and ascertained that her husband became a member of the Scott Legion of Philadelphia in 1860. That brought me back to where I had started, and some further inquiries in Philadelphia developed the fact, that before the Scott Legion adopted its badge a number of members had badges made to suit their individual fancies. So it is possible that this may be an unofficial early badge of the Scott Legion of Philadelphia. I am informed that there was a "Scott Legion" in Pittsburg, which died out long ago. I have not, so far, been able to get any information about it.

In my last paper will be found a short sketch of the

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

with a description of its present insignia as worn by members and by the different officers of the order.*

Since then I have obtained considerable interesting information regarding the badge first used and the changes made in the present badge since its adoption.

The Grand Army of the Republic was organized in Illinois in April, 1866; in the fall of that year a committee of three members of the order† recommended the design of a badge, which was adopted.

This badge was made in two sizes, 16 x 18 and 8½ x 9—scale of sixteenths of an inch,—of gold, silver, gilt, and white metal; it consisted of a shield bearing a trophy of military emblems consisting of a cannon, anchor, and two muskets, below which

* FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS, page 48.

† I am indebted to the two surviving members of this Committee, Major O. M. Wilson and Capt. A. Orth Behm, for much information on this subject, and Capt. Behm has presented to this Society three specimens of this first G. A. R. badge.



1



8



4



6



2



5



7

are two American flags upon which rest an open book, two swords crossed, and the letters G. A. R.; at the top in the centre is the figure 3 and at the two upper corners the letters B. N.—these stand for 3rd Battalion (the first and last letter of the word) and refer to the secret ritual of the order as used at that time, one of the questions used in identifying a member being “To what command do you belong?” and the answer “The Third Battalion.” (No. 2.)

On the reverse is a clasp pin.

In 1868 a design for a clasp, bearing an eagle, and a pendent consisting of a circular medallion containing the insignia of rank for officers, was adopted but never carried into effect as, about this time, there was some trouble between the manufacturer—a firm in Lafayette, Ind.—and the G. A. R. headquarters, at Springfield, Ill., and the manufacture of the badges was discontinued.

At a special session of the National Encampment in New York, October 27, 1869, a new badge was adopted which is described in a circular issued from the Headquarters, at Washington, D. C., under date of February 18, 1870, as follows:

“The badge is of bronze, made from cannon captured in different decisive battles during the late rebellion, and in form a five pointed star, similar in design to the two hundred medals of honor authorized by act of Congress to be given to soldiers and sailors most distinguished for meritorious and gallant conduct during the late war.

“The design as here given, and adopted by the Grand Army of the Republic, was arranged by General F. A. Starring, Inspector General of the Order.

“THE OBERSE.

“In the centre of the badge is the figure of the Goddess of Liberty, representing LOYALTY; on either side a soldier and a sailor clasping hands, representing FRATERNITY, and two children receiving benediction and assurance of protection from the comrades, representing CHARITY. On each side of the group is the National Flag and the Eagle, representing FREEDOM, and the Axe and Bundle of Rods, or Fasces, representing UNION. In each point of the star is the insignia of the various arms of the service, viz: the *Bugle* for Infantry, *Cross Cannon* for Artillery, *Cross Muskets* for the Marine, *Cross Swords* for Cavalry, and the *Anchor* for Sailors. Over the central group are the words ‘Grand Army of the Republic,’ and under the word and figures, ‘1861—Veteran—1866,’ commemorating the commencement and close of the rebellion, and also the date of the organization of the Order.



“THE REVERSE SIDE

Represents a Branch of Laurel—the crown and reward of the brave—in each point of the star. The National Shield in the centre, surrounded by the twenty-four

recognized Corps' Badges, numerically arranged, each on a keystone, and all linked together, showing that they are united, and will guard and protect the Shield of the Nation. Around the centre is a circle of stars, representing the States of the Union and the Departments composing the Grand Army of the Republic.

"THE CLASP

Is composed of the figure of an Eagle, with Cross Cannon and Ammunition, representing Defence; the Eagle with drawn sword hovering over and always ready to protect from insult or dishonor the National Flag, which is also the Emblem and Ribbon of the Order."

This clasp is copied from that of the Army Medal of Honor.

In 1879 a slight change was made in the shape of the star and the position and form of the eagle and in 1886 a further change was made by placing the corps badges of Sheridan's and Wilson's Cavalry Corps and Hancock's First Veteran Corps on the three lower star points on the reverse, in place of the laurel branches, and a kettle suspended over a camp-fire on the reverse of the clasp.



The badge for officers, consisting of a strap bearing the insignia of rank worn in place of the clasp, was adopted in 1873 and for past officers, the strap worn on the ribbon below the clasp, a year later; the ribbon for officers' and past officers' badges being buff for national officers, red for department officers and light blue for post officers. In 1887 the flag of the membership badge was made the centre of the officers' ribbon, leaving a border of buff, red, or blue on each side.*

There existed for a number of years after the Civil War a political (Republican) organization, of veterans of that contest, known as the BOYS IN BLUE; this organization was composed of many local clubs scattered over the country and its real title was

UNION VETERANS' UNION.†

Its greatest activity was during the presidential campaigns from 1868 to 1880, after which time it gradually died out.

A badge was adopted, in 1879, consisting of an oval bronze medal bearing an elaborate trophy of arms and flags, the central figure of which is a cannon bearing the dates 1861-1865; below, in very small letters, the inscription PAT. 1879. Around the upper half is the legend UNITATE VETERANORUM UNIO, and around the lower half branches of laurel and oak, at the bottom, in very small letters, A. DEMAREST SC. NEW YORK.

Reverse, A plain field encircled by thirty-eight stars.

* For the description of the badge, as contained in the circular of February 18, 1870, and for the dates of the various changes, I am indebted to *The History of the Grand Army of the Republic*, by Col. Robert B. Beath.

† This has no connection whatever with the organization of the same name described in the FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS of this SOCIETY, page 51.

Suspended from a clasp bearing an eagle with wings spread, the United States shield on its breast and in its talons a ribbon inscribed **THE UNION**, below this the monogram **U. V. U.**—the medal attached by a ring to the bottom of the letter **V.** A blue ribbon is also attached to the clasp. (No. 3.)

There are a large number of societies of veterans of the Civil War scattered over the country. These societies, in most cases, consist either of veterans residing in some particular locality, or of survivors of some particular corps, brigade, regiment, or other military command; probably a majority of them never adopted any insignia, but there are many that did, and hunting up these badges and obtaining information regarding them is the most interesting and most difficult work that has fallen to me in connection with my position as Chairman of the Committee on American Insignia of this Society. What has been done so far can hardly be considered more than a beginning. With but few exceptions the badges that I will now mention are in the Society's collection.

A number of officers residing in Cincinnati, Ohio, who had served in the Civil War, organized

THE CINCINNATI SOCIETY OF EX-ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS

on the 2d of September, 1874, and just one month later adopted a constitution and elected permanent officers.

The Society prospered and held frequent meetings until 1882, when it became the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, receiving its charter on May 3d of that year. It adopted no insignia until 1880, when a committee that had been working on it for a year or more presented a design that was approved, and arrangements for its manufacture were made with a local firm of jewellers. The insignia is of gold, and consists of an anchor, on which are two crossed swords, the scabbards of which are enamelled white, a bugle, the letters **A. N.**, enameled blue, between which is a piece of rope twisted to represent the character **&**, the whole suspended by a red, white and blue ribbon from a clasp pin, consisting of a castle—the emblem of the engineers—on which are two crossed cannon. On the pin is the inscription, **CINCINNATI SOCIETY OF**, and on the stock of the anchor **EX-ARMY & NAVY OFFICERS** in red letters. (No. 4.)

One badge was made and presented by the Society to its Secretary, Capt. A. H. Mattox. The question of uniting with the Loyal Legion coming up about that time no more badges were made. Captain Mattox now resides in New York and has kindly allowed me to have this badge photographed. This is the only case of which I have ever heard of a badge, regularly adopted as the insignia of a military society, of which but one specimen was ever produced.

THE UNION SOLDIERS' ALLIANCE,

which was organized and incorporated in Washington, D. C., in 1879, possesses the rather unusual feature of a limited membership, as it cannot have more than one hundred members at any one time; membership carries with it a small life insurance. Civil War veterans of the army or navy are eligible for membership, if under sixty years of age at the time of election.

The insignia was adopted in 1886; up to July last but eighty-seven had been issued. It consists of a cross of five arms, enameled red, with gold border; between

each arm are six gold rays, and a small circle enameled white, with gold border; in centre is circular medallion of blue enamel bearing the monogram, U. S. A., in gold letters, and encircled by wreath of gold, which does not meet at the top, the space being filled by a polished gold band bearing the black figures 100—limit of membership. The reverse is plain. The badge is suspended by a buff ribbon from a burnished gold bar. (No. 5.) The specimen in this Society's collection was presented by the Union Soldiers' Alliance.

THE OLD GUARD, OF WASHINGTON, D. C.,

is a uniformed company composed of residents of Washington, who are also members of the Grand Army of the Republic. It was organized in 1880 and incorporated in 1883.

The badge is made of metal from the propeller of the U. S. steamer *Hartford*, Admiral Farragut's flagship, and is called the "Farragut badge." It has the outline of a Maltese cross and square combined; in the centre the monogram O. G.; a small Maltese cross on each side of the letter O.; to the left, 1861; right, 1865; above, VETERAN SOLDIER; and below, WASHINGTON, D. C. *Reverse*: Inscription in ten lines, the ninth line curved, MADE FROM | THE | PROPELLER | OF THE | U. S. F. S. HARTFORD. | ONLY 100 MADE OF | FARRAGUT METAL | DONATED BY COMRADE | JOS. H. LAWRENCE | NO. (the number stamped on each badge). Suspended by a blue ribbon from a bronze bar, inscribed OLD GUARD. (No. 6.) The specimen in the Society's collection was a gift from the Old Guard. It is numbered B 13.

There is also a bronze badge for honorary members, with a similar obverse and plain reverse, bar inscribed, HONORARY MEMBER | OLD GUARD.

One of the oldest of the Civil War societies is the

SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,

which was organized in San Francisco December 2, 1865. The membership is confined to commissioned officers and eldest sons of deceased members.

The insignia is described in the Constitution of the Society as follows:

"The Medal or Badge of the Society shall be a semi-Maltese Cross, with star points between the arms; to be one and five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter; to be made of gold, silver, or other metal, with a design as follows: two stands of muskets, with an American Flag resting upon them, surmounted with two swords crossed, and a solitary star below, in gold; the flag to be enameled blue and red, and all on a black ground; to bear the following motto: "*Palmarum qui meruit ferat.*" Badge to be worn pendent from a silk ribbon, color of same denoting the arm of the service. The Badge for eldest sons shall be the same as the above, but pendent from a red, white, and blue ribbon."

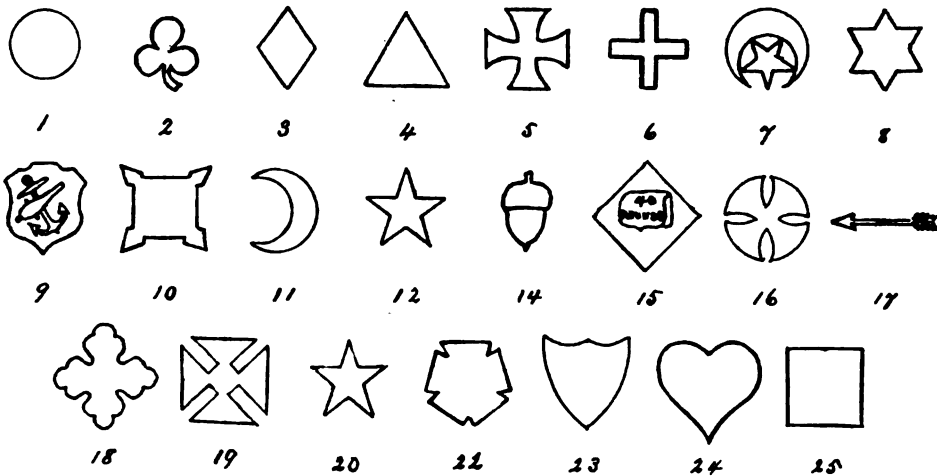
This insignia is not in the Society's collection, and I have never seen a specimen.

THE U. S. VETERAN SIGNAL CORPS ASSOCIATION

was organized in Boston November 14, 1867, by those who had served in the Signal Corps during the Civil War. Its annual reunions are usually held at the same time and place as the national encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Its insignia is a circular gold medal, bearing on the obverse the Signal Corps emblem—a torch and two crossed signal flags. The flags are enameled white, with

red square in centre. The field of the medal is enameled blue, encircled by a gold band, inscribed around the upper part, 1861, U. S. SIGNAL CORPS, 1865; and below, ASSOCIATION. The reverse is plain; the medal is suspended by an orange ribbon from a bar representing a spy-glass. This badge was adopted about 1887 and made of gold. About seven years later, to accommodate members desiring a cheaper badge, it was made of rolled gold plate.



During the Civil War a badge was adopted for each of the twenty-five army corps, except the Thirteenth and Twenty-first; the Twelfth and Twentieth Corps had the same badge.

The divisions are indicated by color: red, first division; white, second; blue, third; green, fourth; orange, fifth.

These corps badges enter largely into the designs of the insignia of societies that represent the different organizations of the army.

THE SECOND ARMY CORPS ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

was organized in Washington, D. C., December 19, 1892, and now has between seventy and eighty members.

Its insignia is a trefoil—Second Corps badge—one and one-eighth inches in diameter, of frosted silver, with a raised, polished edge, the reverse of which is plain, suspended by a red, white, and blue ribbon, from a plain silver bar with raised edge.

THE ASSOCIATED SURVIVORS OF THE SIXTH ARMY CORPS

have for a badge a plain bronze Greek cross—the Sixth Corps badge—suspended by a red, white, and blue ribbon from an oblong bar, inscribed in three lines, ASSOCIATED SURVIVORS | 6TH ARMY CORPS | WASHINGTON, D. C., 1893. (No. 7.)

THE THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS

was organized in Chicago in November, 1867. As its name indicates, it was composed of veterans who had served in the Thirteenth Corps.

It held but two reunions, the second being at Indianapolis in October, 1868.

I have never seen its insignia, which, I understand, is now very scarce. I am indebted to Major Oliver M. Wilson, of Independence, Mo., one of the original members of this organization, for the following from the Constitution of the Corps:

"Art. 12. The badge of the corps shall be cuneiform in eight segments, with rim surrounding, and containing in the centre the monogram of the 13th Army Corps, to be worn by members of the corps."

Also the description of the badge as adopted:

"The badge is to consist of a circular medal, with ribbon clasp above. In the centre of the medal are characters set in a monogram, '13 A. C.' while on the rim are inscribed the following battles: Vicksburg, Mobile Bottom, Siege of Jackson, Arkansas Post, and Fort Esperanza. The space between the monogram and the outer rim is divided into eight subdivisions, each of which contains the name of a memorable action, as follows: Chicksaw Bayou, Port Gibson, Black River, Milliken's Bend, Grand Coteau, Mansfield, Cane River, and Fort Morgan. On the ribbon clasp will be engraved the name of the wearer, and underneath the words, 'Champion Hills.' The badge is to be made of gold, silver, or white metal, as the wearer may elect."

This does not give the color of the ribbon. On that subject Major Wilson writes me that his recollection is that a heavy watered silk white ribbon was used on the gold badges, and on those of other metals a red ribbon. Major Wilson also sent me a circular that was issued regarding the badge; this contains a cut which shows a slight difference in the inscriptions. On the rim, instead of "Mobile Bottom" and "Fort Esperanza," I find "Mobile" and "L'Esperanza"; and instead of "Black River," in one of the eight subdivisions, is "Big Black." The circular gives prices for the badge in the following metals: gold, silver gilt, and silver, with blue and black enamel, German silver, plated, and badge metal without enamel.

The badges were made by S. D. Childs, Jr., of Chicago, and the dies were destroyed in the great Chicago fire.

The Thirteenth Corps is now represented by the

THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS ASSOCIATION,

which was organized at Milwaukee, August 28, 1889.

The insignia is described in the Constitution of the Association as follows:

"The Badge of the 13th Army Corps shall consist of a Canteen of bronze, or gold, or silver, with a bust of General U. S. Grant on the front and the letters U. S. on the reverse side, suspended from a bar with 13TH A. C. thereon."

This design was adopted when the Association was organized.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE ASSOCIATION

was organized at Lancaster, Pa., September 14, 1866. Its members are survivors of the fifteen regiments which composed the Division of Pennsylvania Reserves.



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The insignia consists of the Arms of the State of Pennsylvania in bronze, suspended from which is a Maltese cross (Fifth Corps badge), in the centre of which is a circle (First Corps badge), bearing in the centre the monogram, *P. B. C.*, encircled by the legend **PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS**, the cross and circle enameled in blue (representing the Third Division of each corps). The reverse is plain. The whole badge suspended by a blue ribbon from a plain bronze bar.

One of the most noted soldiers of New Jersey was Gen. Phil. Kearny. The

KEARNY'S FIRST NEW JERSEY BRIGADE SOCIETY

was organized in 1882.

Its badge is a Greek cross of bronze inscribed **FIRST | NEW JERSEY BRIGADE | SOCIETY | 1882**, attached to a bar inscribed **KEARNY'S**. Attached also to the bar, and forming a background to the cross, is a red ribbon, inscribed in gold letters, **VETERAN OF KEARNY'S BRIGADE**. (No. 8.)

General Kearny was killed at Chantilly, Va., September 1, 1862, at which time he was commander of the Second Division, Third Army Corps. Shortly after his death, the officers of that Division, who had served under him, adopted a gold badge in his memory, which was known as the

KEARNY CROSS.

This badge was recognized by the War Department, and its use by any not entitled to wear it forbidden. It is a cross pattee, in the centre of which is a circle, with the word **KEARNY** in black letters, with a black line above and below, encircling which, one-eighth of an inch distant, is a gold band, enameled black, bearing the inscription, **DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI**, in gold letters, the whole attached to a narrow gold bar and suspended by a wide red ribbon. (No. 9.) The officers wearing this badge never formed any society.

Survivors of the brigade commanded by Brig-Gen. M. M. Crocker, of Iowa, and known as

CROCKER'S IOWA BRIGADE

organized a society in 1881 and adopted a badge consisting of a silver leaf inscribed, in five lines, **CROCKER'S | IOWA BRIGADE | 11 13 15 16 | April 27 | 1862**, pin on reverse. (No. 10.) The brigade was organized April 27, 1862, and consisted of the 11th, 13th, 15th, and 16th Iowa Regiments.

The brigade consisting of the 2d, 6th, and 7th Wisconsin, 19th Indiana, and 24th Michigan Regiments was given the name "Iron Brigade of the West" at the battle of South Mountain in 1862.

Survivors of this brigade held a meeting in Milwaukee in 1880 and formed the

IRON BRIGADE ASSOCIATION,

which adopted for its insignia, in 1885, a five-armed cross of iron, bearing in the centre a circle (First Corps badge) on which appears the monogram U. S. V. and the legend IRON BBIGADE. The five arms bear the numbers of the five regiments. The reverse is plain: suspended by a red ribbon (First Division) from a bronze bar bearing branches of laurel. (No. 11).

THE SURVIVORS ASSOCIATION BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS

was first suggested at a meeting held at Gettysburg, July 3, 1888. The organization was perfected at Boston, August 11, 1890; it is composed of survivors of the First and Second Regiments U. S. Sharpshooters, of which Col. Hiram Berdan was commander.

Its insignia is a Greek cross, of bronze, on which is a laurel wreath encircling a field bearing the First, Second, Third, and Fifth Corps badges, at the bottom three small stars, and around the upper part the inscription BERDAN'S U. S. SHARPSHOOTERS. A Sharp rifle and a telescope rifle, crossed, rest upon the field and extend outside of the wreath. The reverse is plain. The badge is suspended by a green ribbon from a bar bearing the dates 1861 and 1865, between which is a star. (No. 12).

There have been a large number of associations of survivors of different regiments that took part in the Civil War. Many of these have never adopted any insignia, but there must be a very large number that have distinctive badges. It would be a work of much time and labor to trace up all these badges. What has been done so far can be considered only a beginning. I will mention, with one exception, only such as are in this Society's collection.

THE SIXTH MAINE VETERAN VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION

was organized in 1870. Its badge, which was adopted in 1902, consists of the Sixth Corps badge—a Greek cross—enamelled green bordered with red—the colors of the two divisions in which the regiment served. The reverse is plain; the cross is attached to a bar inscribed, 6TH MAINE VOLS. 1861-5. (No. 13).

THE VERMONT CAVALRY REUNION SOCIETY

was organized by survivors of the First Vermont Cavalry, at Montpelier, Vermont, November 6, 1872. The insignia, which was adopted in 1890, is of yellow metal, and consists of crossed sabres upon which rests a horseshoe with rays at sides and top, suspended, by a yellow ribbon, from a plain bar. (No. 14).

THE FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY ASSOCIATION

was organized in Boston, in 1890; in 1898 it adopted, as its insignia, a badge of brass, composed of the Tenth Corps badge, on which rest, in the order named, the badges of the Eighteenth Corps, in white metal, the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Corps, in



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brass; attached by a small ring to a horseshoe above which are two crossed sabres, the whole attached, by two rings, to a bar inscribed 4TH MASS. CAV. A yellow ribbon is also suspended from the bar, forming a background to the badge. (No. 15).

THE TENTH NEW YORK CAVALRY VETERAN ASSOCIATION

was organized in Buffalo in 1887, and the following year adopted a gold-plated badge, six-sided in shape, two sides straight and four sides scalloped; in centre, two crossed sabres on a red field, in an oval, surrounded by rays, above which is the inscription 10TH N. Y. CAV., and below VETERAN ASSN.

Reverse plain; suspended, by a yellow ribbon, from an oblong bar at the top of which is a horseshoe, having on each side a horse's head; an ornamental scroll at each end of the bar.



THE TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK VOLUNTEER VETERAN ASSOCIATION

was organized at Fort Edward, New York, August 25, 1887.

The insignia is of bronze and is round—First Corps badge: on it rest two muskets crossed and extending beyond the edge, in the centre is the number of the regiment—22—in a circle, the bottom half of which is a band inscribed REGIMENT N. Y. S. V., and the upper half a laurel wreath; outside of this circle is the inscription FIRST BRIGADE FIRST DIVISION, FIRST CORPS, IRON BRIGADE.

Suspended by two chains from a bar with the word VETERAN in the centre, two branches of laurel extending from below the middle of the bar to the two upper corners, at the two lower corners the dates 1861 and 1863; above the middle of the bar are rays forming a half circle.

Another New York society is the

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT ASSOCIATION OF VETERAN VOLUNTEERS

which was organized in Brooklyn in 1876.

The insignia is a laurel wreath of gold on which rests the Tenth Corps badge in silver, in the centre of which is the figure 47 encircled by a laurel wreath, both of gold.

On the reverse is engraved the name of the wearer and the following battles: Fort Wagner, Olustee, Drury Bluff, Cold Harbor, Petersburg Mine, Fort Gilmer, Fort Fisher.

Suspended by a white ribbon from a polished gold bar on which is engraved 47TH REGT. N. Y. S. V. (No. 16).

This badge was adopted by the officers of the regiment when stationed at

Raleigh, N. C., before it was mustered out, in August, 1865, and it is the only insignia used by the Association.



The Fifty-fourth New York Regiment was mustered out at Charleston, S. C., April 14, 1866, and, upon their return to New York, its officers and members organized a veteran association which was incorporated March 22, 1884, as the

**VETERAN ASSOCIATION, 54TH REGIMENT NEW YORK
VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,**

at which time an insignia was adopted consisting of the Tenth Corps badge in gold, on the four corners of which are the letters N. Y. V. V.; in the centre is the Eleventh Corps badge—a crescent—in red enamel and the figure 54. Reverse, engraved **VETERAN | ASSOCIATION | 54
REG'T | N. Y. | V. V.**, to left, 1861, to right, 1866. Suspended by a red ribbon from an ornamental bar inscribed **SCHWARZE JAEGER**—the name by which the regiment was known.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION

was organized August 30, 1887; its insignia is of bronze, and consists of the Twenty-second Corps badge, in the centre of which is the Second Corps badge—a trefoil—bearing the number of the regiment—125; at the bottom, the word **REGIMENT**, at the top, **NEW YORK STATE VOLS.**, and at the sides the dates 1862 and 1865. Reverse: plain.

Suspended by two chains from an oblong bar bearing two crossed muskets, the Seventh, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Corps badges, and the dates 1862 and 1865. (No. 17.)

The last New York organization that I will mention is the

**ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, WAR VETERAN
ASSOCIATION,**

which was organized in Brooklyn, January 10, 1884.

The insignia is the Eighteenth Corps badge in bronze, inscribed at top, **WAR**, bottom, **VETERANS**; left, 1862, and right, 1865; in centre, a blue enamel heart—Third Division, Twenty-fourth Corps—encircled by a band of red enamel inscribed **PRO PATRIA SEMPER PARATUS**. The red band refers to the First Division of the Eighteenth Corps. The badge is suspended by a red, white, and blue ribbon from an ornamental bar inscribed **139 REGT. N. Y. VOLS.** (No. 18.)

We have three Pennsylvania societies:

**THE SURVIVORS' ASSOCIATION OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA
VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,**

organized at Pottsville, Pa., in August, 1899.

Insignia: the Ninth Corps badge in bronze, suspended by a white ribbon—Sec-



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ond Division—from a bar inscribed BURNSIDE-PARKE—the two commanders of the Ninth Corps. From the bar are suspended the two gilt figures 4 and 8, making the number of the regiment. (No. 19.)

The insignia of

THE SURVIVORS' ASSOCIATION, NINETY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

is the Tenth Corps badge in bronze; in the centre 97 | P. V.; suspended by two rings from a bar inscribed 1861, 1865; a star between the two dates. (No. 20.)

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION

was organized at Norristown, Pa., in 1879. The insignia is a Greek cross—Sixth Corps badge,—in the centre a diamond—Third Corps—on which is a six-pointed star—Eight Corps; suspended by a blue ribbon from a bar inscribed 188TH PA. VOLS. (No. 21.)

THE SIXTY-NINTH INDIANA INFANTRY REUNION ASSOCIATION

held its eighteenth annual reunion in October of last year (1902).

Its badge is of bronze, a canteen with the number of the regiment, in a circle, in the centre; above, INDIANA, and below, INFANTRY; suspended from a bar inscribed 13TH CORPS, to which is also attached a red, white, and blue ribbon. (No. 22.)

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE FIFTH WISCONSIN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

was organized in 1886, and in 1901 adopted, as its insignia, a badge identical with that of the Sixth Maine Veteran Volunteer Association (No. 13) except that the inscription on the bar is 5TH WIS. VOL. INF. | 1861-5. This regiment and the Sixth Maine having been attached to the same divisions and corps, the two badges have the same meaning.

THE SIXTH WISCONSIN BATTERY ASSOCIATION

was organized at Spring Green, Wis., October 3, 1876. Its badge is of bronze, and is the Fifteenth Corps badge, having, above the cartridge box, the inscription, 6TH WIS. BATTERY, and below two crossed cannon and pyramid of cannon balls; suspended by a wide red ribbon, from a bar bearing an arrow—the Seventeenth Corps badge; the ribbon bears, in gold letters, the names of the following battles: ISLAND NO. 10, SIEGE OF CORINTH, BATTLE OF CORINTH, PORT GIBSON, WILLOW SPRINGS, RAYMOND, JACKSON, CHAMPION'S HILL, SIEGE OF VICKSBURG, MISSION RIDGE, NASHVILLE. (No. 23.)

An account of the organization of the

UNITED STATES VETERAN NAVY

was given in my last paper.* At the time that paper was written the only insignia adopted by this order was a lapel button; since then (in 1901) a badge has been adopted; it is of yellow metal and is a ship's wheel, enameled blue and inscribed UNITED STATES VETERAN NAVY, having, instead of spokes, two crossed cannon;

* FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS, page 52.

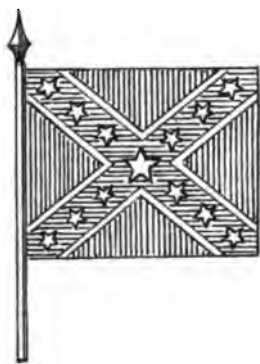
attached to a clasp pin, consisting of an eagle with wings spread, perched on an anchor, and holding in its beak a ribbon of blue enamel inscribed DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP; rays above the eagle; from this clasp is also suspended a blue ribbon on which are stamped in silver two crossed anchors, thirteen stars and the letters U. S. V. N. (No. 24.)

Referring again to my last paper, it will be seen that, of the organizations that formed the National Association of Naval Veterans, the oldest was the Farragut Association of Philadelphia, which was organized in 1867.*

In October, 1901, this Association withdrew from the National Association, and reorganized as the

FARRAGUT ASSOCIATION NO. 1, NAVAL VETERANS,

admitting to membership veterans of the Spanish War as well as of the Civil War, and adopted as an insignia a bronze medal bearing a bust of Admiral Farragut facing slightly to the left, above which is the legend NAVAL VETERANS, to left the date 1861, to right, 1865, and below, 1898-1901. Reverse plain. Suspended by a blue ribbon, bearing sixteen silver stars, from an ornamental bar inscribed No. 1 | FARRAGUT ASS'N, from which is also suspended an anchor. (No. 25.)



Before proceeding with the Confederate insignia it might be well to describe the Confederate Battle Flag, which is incorporated in most of the badges. It is a blue diagonal cross bearing thirteen white stars, on a red field; later a white border was added to the cross.

We have but little Confederate insignia; there is, no doubt, a large unexplored field in this direction. The insignia of the United Confederate Veterans was described in my last paper,† and the United Sons of Confederate Veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy are hereditary, not military, societies and so do not come under the subject of this paper.

In New York City is a most flourishing society, with a membership of over three hundred, called

THE CONFEDERATE VETERAN CAMP OF NEW YORK,

which was organized April 11, 1890, and has for its insignia a Maltese cross of yellow metal, enameled white, bearing in the centre the Confederate battle-flag, enameled in its colors, and on the arms of the cross, above, a field-piece, below, the Confederate ironclad *Merrimac*; to the right, crossed muskets, and left, crossed swords. Attached to a bar inscribed C. V. C. OF N. Y., in gilt letters on a white ground. (No. 26.)

We next have

THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND,

a large order, having upwards of one thousand members. It was organized in Baltimore in 1871. Confederate veterans and their male descendants are eligible to membership.

* FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS, page 52.

† *Ibid.*, page 56.



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The insignia is described in the Constitution as follows:

"The Badge of the Society shall be—the Battle-Flag of the Confederate States, three-quarters of an inch square, in red and blue enamel, the field red, the cross blue, and the stars and border of cross and flag of silver. In the upper quarter, 1861; in the lower quarter, 1865. This square attached to the three upper arms of the Maryland Cross, which shall be of blue enamel, bordered with silver, and on it the letters A. & N. C. S., MD.; the whole suspended by a heavy silk ribbon, three-quarters of an inch wide, divided perpendicularly into equal red and white stripes, one half being red and the other half white, the whole fastened with a silver clasp or buckle, one inch wide one way and one-quarter wide the other." (No. 27.)

Confederate veterans in Charleston, S. C., wear a little badge which is known as the

CHARLESTON SURVIVORS' BADGE.

It is a lapel button of yellow metal and consists of a scroll or ribbon forming the letter C, inscribed SURVIVOR. On this rests the Confederate battle-flag, enameled in its colors, above which is a branch of cotton. (No. 28.)

One of the most famous of the Southern military organizations is the

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY OF NEW ORLEANS,

which was first organized as a battery of artillery in 1840, and has kept up its organization until the present time. It took part in the Mexican War, and at the outbreak of the Civil War was increased from one to five batteries, and served in the Confederate Army through that contest. It also furnished a battery in the Spanish War.

The Civil War veterans of the Washington Artillery have a badge of gun metal—a tiger's head encircled by a laurel wreath, resting on two crossed cannon. At the bottom of the wreath is a band inscribed TRY US, and at the top is an eagle, which is attached to a bar inscribed WASHINGTON ARTILLERY. The whole suspended by a ribbon of three equal stripes, the centre white and the other two red, from a bar inscribed VETERAN. The reverse of the badge bears the two dates 1861, 1865, and the initials C. S. A., incuse. (No. 29.)

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE, LOUISIANA DIVISION.

was organized in New Orleans, its charter bearing the date March 31, 1879. The first badges were made in Geneva, Switzerland, and received by the Association in May, 1879. Later the dies were brought to New Orleans and the badges made in that city. The Articles of Organization describe the badge as follows:

"The Badge shall be a medal, circular in form, suspended by a ring placed in the same panel with the medal.

"On the Face, will be a representation in enamel of the Confederate Battle Flag, having in its centre a Pelican; the red field of the flag will have in the upper quarter section the letter A, in the lower quarter section the letter T, in the left quarter section the letters LA, and in the right quarter section the letters DIV, all in Roman capital letters. On the cross will be the stars, twelve in number, the thirteenth will be hidden by the Pelican, the enameled flag to be surrounded by a

pearl border. In the space between the pearls and the raised edge two branches of oak leaves tied below, with curve right and left to the top.

"The reverse thereof shall be a plain surface on which shall be engraved the name of the member, his grade, regiment and time of service."

I would add to this description the fact that the "plain surface" on the reverse is encircled by an oak wreath; at the bottom covering where the wreath is joined, is a trophy of two flags, crossed cannon and balls and a castle, behind which can be seen bayonets and smoke.

The badge is of silver, and is suspended by a red and white ribbon; a narrow silver bar at top and bottom. (No. 30.)

We will now consider three societies that represent military service, but are not confined to any particular war.

THE ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY SURGEONS OF THE UNITED STATES

was founded at Chicago in September, 1891, and incorporated by Act of Congress January 13, 1903.

Active members are commissioned medical officers and contract or acting assistant surgeons of the United States army, navy, and marine hospital service, the National Guard and other State troops, and United States volunteers. Associate members are ex-medical officers and other commissioned officers of any of the foregoing services; ex-medical officers of the Confederate service, and medical officers of the services of foreign countries.

There are also honorary and corresponding members.

The insignia is a red cross bordered with gold, gold rays between the arms, in the centre the United States shield enameled in its colors, around which is the motto of the Association, OMNIA PRO PATRIÆ CARITATE, in gold letters on a white ground. The reverse is plain, and the ribbon is red, white and red; no bar. (No. 31.)

THE SOCIETY OF VETERANS OF THE REGULAR ARMY AND NAVY

was an organization that was founded in New York State in 1886 or 1887. "Commands" were established in various places throughout the country and the society was quite large at one time. It has since gone out of existence, and I have been able to obtain but little definite information concerning it.

The Society's collection contains one of its badges; it is a bronze five-pointed star, one inch in diameter, having in the centre a circle with the inscription SOCIETY OF VETERANS. The shape of the star and design on the points is the same as in the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic; the reverse is plain; above the star is an eagle copied from the clasp of the Grand Army badge of 1869; the whole attached to a bar bearing a United States shield at the top, and the inscription U. S. REGULAR ARMY & NAVY. (No. 32.)

There is also a larger badge, the star being the same size as the Grand Army star, and the eagle being similar to that on the later Grand Army badges.

THE REGULAR ARMY AND NAVY UNION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

was incorporated at Washington, D. C., November 4, 1897. The qualifications for membership are service in the regular army, navy, or marine corps.



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The insignia is a gold plated five-armed cross, with a point between each arm. The upper arm is enameled white and bears crossed rifles, for infantry; the next arm, to the right, is enameled blue and bears an anchor, representing the navy, and on the arm to the left the insignia of the marine corps, eagle, globe and anchor, appears on a background of red; the lower right arm is also red, with the artillery emblem, crossed cannon, and the lower left arm has the cavalry emblem, crossed sabres, and is the cavalry color, yellow. In the centre of the cross is a circle, enameled white, bearing a triangle, one side enameled red, abreast of which is the letter A, for army; another side blue, with the letter N, for navy; and the third side white, with M, for marine corps; the triangle encircled by the motto TRINITAS PROTECO, and the initials of the order, R. A. & N. U. U. S. in gold letters. The reverse is plain; the ribbon is a miniature American flag and the bar is an eagle. (No 33.)

There are a number of Spanish War societies, several of which were described in my last paper.


THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS

was incorporated December 14, 1899. It is organized on very much the same plan as the Grand Army of the Republic, and has about 25,000 members.

Its badge is of bronze, a Greek cross resting on a laurel wreath; between each arm is a star; an anchor, with the letters U. S. A. on the stock, rests on the cross, and in the centre are the figures of a soldier and sailor, between them a woman and naked child—the soldier and sailor protecting Cuba—encircled by a band inscribed SPANISH AMERICAN WAR VETERANS, 1898; the lower arm of the cross is inscribed CUBA, the arm to the right PHILIPPINES, and the left PORTO RICO. The reverse is plain; suspended by a red, white and blue ribbon from a bar consisting of an eagle with wings spread, rays above, and below a band bearing the badges of the First to the Eighth Corps. * (No. 34.)

THE ROUGH RIDERS' ASSOCIATION

was formed by members of the First Regiment Volunteer Cavalry in 1898. Membership descends to eldest sons.

The insignia is a circular medal, having in the centre, within a circle, the Fifth Corps badge—a five bastion fort—on which is the monogram . Around the edge is the legend, LAS GUASIMAS, SAN JUAN, SANTIAGO. Reverse plain; attached by a ring to an oblong bar inscribed, 1. U. S. VOL. CAV., below which are two crossed sabres, a winged horseshoe, and the date 98 on a diamond. (No. 35.)

The American Line steamer *St. Louis* was taken by the United States Government and fitted up as an auxiliary cruiser, and was in commission from April 24 to September 2, 1898. While off the Island of Martinique ten commissioned officers of the steamer, organized

THE NAVAL ORDER OF ST. LOUIS,

which is probably the smallest military society ever formed, the membership not at any time being over twenty; the order was incorporated, in New York State, July 26, 1899.

* For cut of Spanish War corps badges see FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS, page 58.

The insignia is of silver, and bears a representation of the vessel; above in small letters, *FUNIS RUPTUS* and below *NOSTER TRIUMPHUS*, surrounded by a raised circle inscribed, *NAVAL ORDER OF ST. LOUIS, 1898*—three stars on each side of the date. The whole encircled by a rope, knotted at the bottom, and twining around a sword and rifle crossed at the top and a grappling iron, by which it is attached to the lowest of eight bars; the eight bars, beginning with the top, are inscribed: *SANTIAGO DE CUBA MAY 18, GUANTANAMO MAY 19, GUANTANAMO JUNE 7, SANTIAGO DE CUBA JUNE 18, DAIQUIRI JUNE 22, SIBONEY JUNE 23, CERVERA JULY 4, MANZANILLO AUG. 12 & 13.* A red, white, and blue ribbon extends from the top to the bottom bar.

I have never seen this badge, the description being made from a photograph.

THE SOCIETY OF THE PORTO RICAN EXPEDITION

was first projected at Caguas, P. R., on October 11, 1898. A temporary organization was formed, at Columbus, Ohio, and the first annual meeting was held in that city on June 5, 1900, at which time the organization of a national society was perfected. Membership is open to officers and enlisted men. The insignia is of gold, silver gilt, and bronze and is an oval bearing a representation of a rock, surrounded by water, enameled blue, on which is a sheep carrying a banner the staff of which bears a cross; above, slightly to the left, is the year—'98, —the whole encircled by a blue band inscribed, *PORTO RICAN EXPEDITION*, and that surrounded by rays; at the top is an eagle, with wings spread, bearing on its breast the United States shield, enameled in its colors. The ribbon is of nine stripes—red, yellow, red, white, blue, white, red, yellow and red, —the yellow and red stripes nearest the edge being half the width of the others; there is no bar. (No. 36.) The bronze insignia has no enamel.

The latest military order is composed of commissioned officers who took part in the campaign in China, in 1900; male descendants of such officers may become hereditary members. This society, which is called

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE DRAGON,

was organized in March, 1901. Its insignia is a circular medallion of bronze, bearing the human-faced dragon in gold. Reverse plain; suspended by an ornamental ring and yellow ribbon from a bronze bar, representing the roof of a pagoda. On the ribbon is a diagram, in black silk, which stands for the Chinese character meaning "long life." (No. 37.)

In closing let me say a word about this Society's collection of American insignia, which furnished the material for all but one of the illustrations, and nearly all of the descriptions given in this paper. In connection with a representative collection of American coins and medals, a loan collection of this character was formed and exhibited by the Society at the Paris Exposition of 1900. This collection contained sixty specimens, of which five were the property of the Society. It was suggested at the time that the Society should own such a collection. The matter was taken up by several members, and later placed in the hands of a committee, with the result that the Society's collection now contains over one hundred specimens.

With the exception of six bronze badges, which were a part of a large lot of miscellaneous medals purchased by the Society in 1901, this entire collection was donated to the Society, a large portion being gifts from the societies represented by

the insignia, or from officers of such societies; others were purchased from, or with the consent of, the respective societies, by the Committee, with funds donated for that purpose, and presented to the Society in the names of the various donors; the remainder were gifts from members of the Society and others, so it will be seen that this collection cost the Society practically nothing.

The collection now contains the insignia of a majority of the more important military and hereditary societies and many of the smaller ones, but there is still much that it lacks. While many societies restrict the issue of their insignia to their own members, and take all possible precautions to prevent it getting into the hands of outsiders, most, if not all, of them would waive that rule in favor of a permanent collection such as this (as has been proved by the facts just stated regarding gifts already received). That being the case I am safe in saying that a majority of the insignia of *active* societies, that are still needed, could be readily obtained if the Committee had the funds for that purpose.

The great difficulty however is with the insignia of societies that have passed out of existence. If this Society had taken up this branch of numismatics twenty-five years ago its collection would have contained many specimens unattainable now, and in its archives would be records of much that is now lost. But few survivors of the Mexican War are still with us and most of the Mexican War societies are gone, many forgotten; some old badge may turn up now and then, its design and inscription probably giving but a suggestion of its history—all else lost. The Civil War closed thirty-eight years ago, and while many of its veterans and veteran societies still remain, much is gone, and many historical facts and specimens that could have been easily found a few years ago are now out of reach.

Let us then, in our own time, preserve all that there is, so that our successors cannot accuse us of neglecting our opportunities.

THE "DAUPHIN'S GRAVE" AND LOUIS XVII. MEDALS.

By J. SANFORD SALTUS.

Over five years ago I first saw the so-called "Dauphin's Grave" close to the wall of the church in the old cemetery of Sainte-Marguerite—about as dreary a spot as can be found in all old Paris, the Dumasesque Paris so rapidly and unhappily passing away.

So impressed was I with the pitiful loneliness and mystery of the little grave that I have since collected a mass of facts, and it must be confessed, fancies, about the grave, the Dauphin, and the various "pretenders." There have been over thirty, not more than five of whom have ever received serious attention. The first, Hervagault, confessed that he was an imposter; the second, Bruneau, was proved to be one, and to-day historians consider the claims only of De Richmond, Naundroff, and Williams, three men who may all have played parts as substitutes in the strange drama enacted in the Temple, June, 1795.

One thing is certain, the boy prisoner attended in the Temple on May 30, 1795, was not the child on whom a post-mortem was held on June 9th of the same year. Medical testimony proves this and gives color to the supposition that some of the

"pretenders" may have been substitutes. But it is not my present purpose to give a history of Louis XVII. (I have written a book on the subject, *Mystery of a Royal House*)—only to say a few words about the little grave, and to describe some medals which it is believed show that it is not now, and never was the "Dauphin's Grave," and that Louis XVII. did not die in the Temple, but escaped therefrom, probably in June, 1795. All "pretenders" give June as the month of their escape, except De Richmond, and many regard him as a political agent.

The grave is marked only by a plain oblong stone of perhaps a yard in length and a foot in width, sunk level with the pavement. Beneath are buried the bones of a child. How often the remains have been exhumed, it is impossible to say. All that is positively known is as follows: On the evening of Wednesday, June 10, 1795, a grave-digger buried what he said was the body of "little Capet" enclosed in a small cheap box in the cemetery of Sainte-Marguerite near the wall by the Rue St. Bernard; for some reason, a few nights later he removed it and buried it in a spot not far distant, where, is not quite certain. Years after—the date is uncertain—the body was again removed and reburied near the wall of the church. In 1846, an addition to the church was built, and a door was cut through the wall at such a spot that any one passing through it could not avoid stepping on the little grave; so, at the request of a priest, the coffin was once more exhumed and reinterred in its present resting place. I was impressed with the fact, before, I believe, unnoticed, that this occurred soon after the death of Naundroff, who was buried at Delft, Holland, and whose monument still bears the inscription:

ICI REPOSE

LOUIS XVII, ROI DE FRANCE DE NAVARRE
CHARLES-LOUIS DUC DE NORMANDIE
NÉ À VERSAILLES LE 27 MARS, 1785
DÉCÉDÉ À DELFT LE 10 AOÛT, 1845.

At the time, it was believed that the priest had reasons of his own for the removal of the "Dauphin's Grave."

In 1815, Louis XVIII. had the grave opened and found it to contain the remains of a child, and then vainly searched over the entire cemetery "for the remains of his beloved nephew." Years prior to this it is said Napoleon ordered a secret investigation of the grave, in which was found an empty box. The same story is told of a box found in the yard of the Temple. In June, 1894, M. Laguerre, a prominent Boulangerist, obtained official permission to open the "Dauphin's Grave," his ostensible reason for so doing being the desire to prove or disprove a rumor that the grave contained the bones of an adult. A number of doctors accompanied M. Laguerre, and in the grave, in a box, a skeleton was found, that of a child, presumably of ten or twelve years of age! Most of the medical men who were present and conducted the examination, while not able positively to assert that the bones were those of a male, were of that opinion; but one, at least, thought them to be those of a female.

The skull was sawed into as is usually done at post-mortems. Back of the grave, in the wall of the church, is a small opening to a long-closed vault which I am told was opened about fifty years ago and found to contain the skeletons of a number of women. This may have given rise to the story of "the bones



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LOUIS XVII. MEDALS.

of an adult," and it is worthy of note that all of the skulls were sawed or cut in two, and while it is generally thought that the bones were those of nuns who were murdered during the Terror, it has been suggested that they were brought from a dissecting room.

These gruesome facts show how little reliance can be given as to the authenticity of the "Dauphin's Grave."

I will now treat of the Louis XVII. medals, and like all the rest of this strange history, they can be treated only in a somewhat disconnected way. In the series of six medals by Loos (about 1795), sometimes spoken of as "The Set of the Six Victims," occur two of the most important of the Louis XVII. medals, before describing which I will refer briefly to the other four, beginning with one of Louis XVI.: Obverse, head of Louis XVI.; inscription "Louis XVI. Roi de Fr. Immoledé Par Les Factieux" (Louis XVI., King of France, immolated by the factionists); reverse inscription "Pleures et Vengez le! Jan. 26, 1793" (Let us weep over him and avenge him). This surrounds a draped figure leaning on an urn, inscribed Louis XVI.

Medal of Marie Antoinette: Obverse, head of Queen. Reverse: Figure of a fury holding in one hand a balance, in the other a torch, surrounded by the inscription "I' Accuse, Je Juge, I' exterminé" (I accuse, I judge, I exterminate), "October 26, 1793."

Medal of Madame Elizabeth, commemorating her death, May 10, 1794.

Medal of Philippe "Égalité," date of death November 6, 1793.

These four medals state positively the date of the death of those they commemorate; but the two of Louis XVII. do not, and it is impossible (at least, I have found it so) to determine when or where they were struck, but probably in Germany. The first medal seems to have been largely circulated before the second was known. Obverse (No. 1): Head of Louis Charles et Marie Therese Charlotte enfans de Louis seize. Reverse (No. 2): A heavy curtain fastened by rings to a bar. Inscription, "Quand Sera-t-elle Levée?" (When will it be lifted?). This evidently implies that the two children were hidden or not to be seen, not dead. The second medal refers only to one. Obverse (No. 3): Head of the Dauphin. Inscription, "Louis Second fils de Louis XVI. Ne le 27 Mars, 1785." Reverse (No. 4): The same curtain shown in the preceding medal is drawn aside and looped back on the left. On the right is a winged figure seated on a coffin on which the right foot rests, the left on a flaming torch, emblem of life. Leaning against the coffin is a large book, on the open pages of which, quite filling them, are the names,

LOUIS	ANTOI-
LOUIS	NETTE
XVI	ELIZA-
	BETH.

These four members of the Royal family, including Louis the first Dauphin, are clearly referred to as dead; but on the wall or surface above the coffin the winged figure with raised hand has written:

"Redevenu Libre Le 8 I U I N 1795" (Came again into liberty June 8, 1795).

The story which this medal tells (probably truly) is most concise and easily read. In the Temple a substituted child died, and on June 8th the son of Louis XVI. escaped. The book and the lighted torch, emblems of death and life, show that Louis XVII. survived his father, mother, brother, and aunt; it cannot mean

anything else, and the word "Redevenu" means returns, or comes back, and cannot be applied to the dead. The return was to liberty, not life; so no poetical allusion to the spirit of the Dauphin hovering above the royal tomb could have been in the mind of the artist.

On the unexpected return of Napoleon from Elba, Louis XVIII., in the panic of his flight, left a casket containing these and other medals of Louis XVII.; what else will never be known, perhaps never was known by any one except Napoleon?

One of the most popular of the Bonapartist legends is that which says "Josephine assisted the escape of 'the prisoner of the Temple.'"

There are other medals of the Dauphin which were struck in France and England, relating to the escape of the prisoner from the Temple, but as, unfortunately, I have not seen these, I will not speak of them. There were two struck in France, however, that I will describe.

The first was struck by order of Louis XVIII. in 1815, and engraved by F. Depaulis. Obverse (No. 5): Head of Dauphin. Reverse (No. 6): The prison court of the Temple with its surroundings of walls and towers. In the centre a tombstone, on the top of which hangs a chain or fetter, also a heavy drapery or curtain drawn to one side so as to show two devices graven on the tomb. The one near the top displays, surrounded by a wreath, three fleurs-de-lis, one above, two below, an unusual arrangement, but three heraldic lilies cannot be other than the arms of France and the Bourbons. Below this near the base of the tomb are three drooping or dead lilies, not "heraldic" but "proper." These flowers evidently refer to the dead members of the Royal family, but why three instead of four? Three heraldic lilies constitute the Bourbon arms, but they are proper and cannot be, as has sometimes been suggested, the arms inverted, for not for any reason would the same tomb bear devices of the correct and inverted arms; it would be an armorial impossibility. The three "proper" lilies refer to the three members of the Royal family who are dead. Resting one foot on the top of the tomb is a nude winged figure about to take flight, holding in the left hand an inverted torch (emblem of death), pointing downward to the tomb, and in the raised left hand a crown—the "Lily Crown" of France! The whole design may be regarded as a sort of rebus, especially when we consider the veiled meaning of the inscription, which I have purposely not before referred to. That on the obverse surrounds the head of the Dauphin, and reads:

LVDOVICVS. XVII. FRANCIAE. ET NAVARRE. REX.
REGNI. TANTVM. IVRA.

Reverse:

QVAM. REDDAT. HAEREDI.
LVDOVICVS. XVII. IN VINCVLIS. OCCVMBIT.
VIII. IVN. MDCCLXXXV.

It is next to impossible to translate this literally, and of several translations I have had made, this appears to be most satisfactory: "Louis XVII. in prison dies sooner than only Royal rights should be vested in his heir, 1795." This is in itself obscure and contradictory, and showed that Louis XVIII., who ordered the medal struck, wished to imply that he was sole heir of the throne of Louis XVI.; but the artist seems to have played him a trick by intimating that Louis XVII. was alive! There are three lilies under the drawn-aside curtain for the three who were dead and only one fetter for the one who escaped, and more than all, the winged figure holds

in his hands not a heavenly crown, but the Crown of France, which precludes all ideas of religious significance.

THE LILY MEDAL OF 1815.

Engraved by Tiolier. Obverse (No. 7): Head of Dauphin. Inscription, "LUDOV. XVII. D. G. FRANC. ET. NAV. REX."

Reverse (No. 8): A broken, not a dead lily, surrounded by the inscription, "CEDDIT. UT. FLOS. VIII. JUNII. MDCCLXXXV." (He fell like a flower June 8, 1795). Note carefully the lily,—a tall, growing plant, the stem of which about half-way up is nearly, but not wholly, broken, so that the upper part turns down, but is not detached, and bears an opened flower turning upward, and four closed flowers pointing down. This would indicate that the Lily of France (Louis XVII.) is not dead, but trying to rise. Two points about this medal I have noticed, which I believe have before been unrecorded—accidental, unimportant they may be, but they are curious. Count the points on the leaves on the stem from the ground to the opened flower, and you will find that they number seventeen, and as to the flowers, there is but one open, and that seems trying to turn upward. Under it are four closed flowers pointing downward. Can they refer to the four who are dead, the one who is living? Do the medals struck in France continue the story of those struck abroad years before?

At Versailles, in the presence of Bismarck, Julius Favre signed and sealed the "Capitulation of Paris," and sealed it with the ring he wore. That ring was a gift to him from Naundroff!

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath unto "THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC
AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, OF NEW YORK CITY," the sum
ofdollars.

Acc 1300.1.9
(Boys' High)

The
American Numismatic
AND
Archæological Society
Of New York City.



Proceedings and Papers
Forty-Seventh Annual Meeting
1905



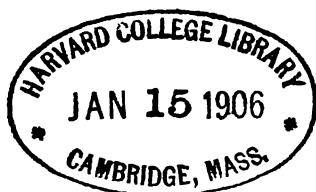
ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON
PRESIDENT OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC
AND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK CITY,
AT THE
FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING,
MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1905,
AND LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.
1905.



NEW YORK:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.
1905.

Arc 1300.1.9



The Society.

THE KNICKERBOCKER PRESS
NEW YORK

OFFICERS ELECTED JANUARY 16TH, 1905.

President.

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON.

Vice-Presidents.

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

RICHARD HOE LAWRENCE.

Recording Secretary.

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN.

Corresponding Secretary.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

Treasurer.

CHARLES PRYER.

Librarian.

* S. WHITNEY DUNSCOMB, JR.

Curator.

WILLIAM POILLON.

The above-named Officers constitute the Executive Committee.

* Elected by the Executive Committee in place of Charles G. Dodd, resigned.



PROCEEDINGS.

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL Meeting of The American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held at the rooms of the Society, 1271 Broadway, in New York City, on Monday evening, January 16, 1905, at half-past eight o'clock, Mr. Charles Pryer presiding.

The Secretary read the minutes of the Regular Meeting, November 21, 1904, which were on motion approved, after which the Annual Reports of the Officers and various Committees were presented.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. President and Fellow Members :

The Executive Committee, in accordance with the requirements of Chapter Second, By-Laws, presents its forty-seventh Annual Report, as follows :

It is with pleasure that your Committee calls attention to the fact that, in spite of the agitation caused by the proposed merger of our Society into the New York Historical Society, and the arrest of all progress while this matter was under consideration, that we have fairly held our own during the past eventful year. Through the earnest endeavors of a few of our active members who took a hearty interest in the welfare of our Society, this project was finally defeated, and at the Regular Meeting of November 21st, last, the merger was disposed of by a practically unanimous vote of all the members present. The resolution adopted was as follows :

Resolved, That while this Society declines to approve the action of the Joint Committee appointed by this Society and by the Executive Committee of the New York Historical Society, recommending the merger of this Society into and its consolidation with the Historical Society, it is the sense of this Society that we tender to the New York Historical Society our good will and hearty co-operation in all matters in which the interests of the two Societies are akin. That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Executive Committee of the New York Historical Society, and that the Committee appointed by this Society to confer upon the question be discharged with thanks.

In order to maintain our present position and prosperity we need a larger

membership, and trust that all will realize the importance of exerting themselves to attain this result. If each and every member will try and help a little during the coming year we can more than make up the losses caused in our ranks by death and resignations.

During the past year we have held four regular meetings of the Society and also six meetings of the Executive Committee. The reports of the various Officers and Committees of the Society which will be presented will show the condition of the various departments.

The Treasurer's report will show that the Society is free from debt, and the funds all advantageously invested. The Librarian reports a steady growth and the addition of much valuable material.

Owing to the death of our esteemed curator, Mr. Edward Groh, we are unable to present the carefully prepared and detailed report of the accessions in that department, but, owing to the generosity of Messrs. Parish and Saltus, valuable donations have been received and some extremely interesting additions have also been gained through the painstaking work of the Chairman of the Committee on American Insignia.

Two meetings of the Executive Committee have been held since the last regular meeting of the Society.

The resignations of Mr. Andrew C. Zabriskie as President and Mr. Alfred J. Bloor as Recording Secretary were received and accepted with regret. Mr. Henry Russell Drowne was duly elected as Recording Secretary to succeed Mr. Bloor. Mr. William Poillon has been appointed as Historiographer, and Mr. Charles G. Dodd as Assistant Curator.

The nominations for active membership of Mr. William Earle Hidden, Mr. Alton C. Haight, Mr. Edward T. Newell, and for corresponding membership of Rev. A. Aubert, Quebec, Canada, have been received and approved.

Attention has been called to the death of Active Members Mr. Samuel Putnam Avery, Mr. Ernest Kempton Adams, Miss Elizabeth S. Van Winkle, Mr. Edward Groh, and Corresponding Member Anselm Rhéaume of Quebec, Canada. Our roll now consists of fourteen Honorary, one hundred and ninety-five Active (of whom one hundred and three are Life Members), and fifty-three Corresponding Members, making a total of two hundred and sixty two.

Respectfully submitted.

WOODBURY G. LANGDON,
RICHARD HOE LAWRENCE,
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,
J. SANFORD SALTUS,
CHARLES PRYER,
HERBERT VALENTINE,

Executive Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

To The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:

The Committee on Papers and Publications reports that there were no papers read before the Society during the year 1904.

The Annual Proceedings of the Society were prepared under the direction of this Committee and duly issued during the summer.

Respectfully submitted.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,

Chairman.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF THE SCHOOL FOR COIN
AND MEDAL DESIGNING AND DIE CUTTING.**

To The American Numismatic and Archæological Society :

I beg to report that the Class in Coin and Medal Designing and Die Cutting was duly reopened, at the Academy of Design, at the beginning of the Academic season of 1904, with Mr. Charles J. Pike in charge as instructor, with a most promising outlook, as Mr. Pike reported to me that nine pupils were in attendance and that some of them "gave good promise."

The outlook, from all that I could gather, seemed very favorable.

As the class was started with a direct promise of the "Woodbury G. Langdon Prize" I will (in case the Class is continued) make good that pledge for this year; but it must be distinctly understood that any and all pledges made by me end with the next payment.

WOODBURY G. LANGDON,

Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN INSIGNIA.

Mr. President and Fellow Members :

During the past year a number of important additions have been made to the collection of American insignia. Your Committee's long search for the insignia of the Society of the Army of the James has at last been rewarded, and the badge which belonged to Adjutant James Erving Shepard, of the Ninth Maine Infantry, and is engraved with his name, has, together with the badge of the Ninth Maine Regiment Association, been placed in the collection, by his widow, as a permanent loan.

The Society has also received the insignia of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, a gift from that Society, and of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, from Mr. Jed. Frye. These two were badly needed, and the Society is to be congratulated on their accession. Rev. D. Stuart Dodge has given us the insignia of the Association of the First Army Corps, together with three regimental associations—the Tenth Legion and 124th Regiment of New York and 21st Infantry of Wisconsin. We have also received the badges of the following regimental associations: 159th New York, from the Association; 143d Pennsylvania, from Capt. Patrick De Lacy; 7th Maine, from Major A. A. Nickerson, and 13th Maine, from Watson R. Gribbin; and Mr. A. L. Woodward has presented an officer's badge of the Sons of Veterans.

There are still many Civil War societies that are needed in this collection, a number of which your Committee could purchase had it funds for that purpose; among the most important that could probably be obtained are the Second Corps Club, Second Army Corps Association, Third Army Corps Union, Society of the Fifth Army Corps, Society of the Ninth Army Corps and Burnside Expedition, Cavalry Society and U. S. Veteran Signal Corps Association.

Your Committee has devoted considerable attention to Confederate insignia during the past year, and is glad to report the receipt of the Southern Cross of Honor from J. Sanford Saltus, the New Market Medal of Honor from Joseph R. Anderson, badge of the Crater Legion from Col. Wm. H. Stewart; also badges of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association, Confederate Memorial Literary Society of Richmond, and Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association of New Orleans, from the respective associations.

A gap in the series of later societies has been filled by the insignia of the Order of Indian Wars of the United States, presented by J. Sanford Saltus.

The collection still lacks two of the most important Spanish War Societies, the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba and the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War; also many hereditary societies representing the Colonial and later periods of our country's history; mention might be made of a few of these, such as the Holland Society and St. Nicholas Society of New York, Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, Society of Mayflower Descendants, Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors, Colonial Dames of America, National Society of Colonial Dames of America, Daughters of Holland Dames, Daughters of the Cincinnati, Daughters of the Revolution, and United States Daughters, 1812.

This collection now contains 134 specimens, and, in the rather narrow limits to which it is confined, it is undoubtedly without an equal; it has cost the Society practically nothing, being made up of donations from the Government, from other societies, and members of this and other societies. Your Committee has received, from time to time, donations of cash, amounting in all to \$86; all of this has been expended in the purchase of specimens, which have been placed in the collection as gifts from those who gave the money with which they were bought.

As just stated, your Committee has exhausted the funds it has received for the purchase of specimens, and it is to be hoped that when any of the members of the Society feel generously inclined they will not forget the collection of American insignia.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
GEORGE F. KUNZ,
J. SANFORD SALTUS,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEDALS.

To the President and Members of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:

The Committee on Medals begs leave to report that, notwithstanding diligent efforts, it has been unable as yet to arrange definite terms for the design and issue of the medal for which the necessary authentic data have, after much delay, been successfully gathered.

It is expected, within a short time, that the Medal Committee will be able to communicate with the members regarding a subscription to the second medal of this series to be issued by the Society.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of Committee on Medals.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, *Chairman*,
JAMES D. HAGUE, *Secretary*.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
Balance on hand, January 18, 1904.....\$ 365 66	Rent.....\$1200 00
Initiation fees and dues..... 1010 00	Annual proceedings..... 331 67
Interest..... 480 00	Stationery, postage, and miscellaneous expenses..... 190 10
<u>\$1855 66</u>	Balance on hand 133 89
	<u>\$1855 66</u>

PERMANENT FUNDS.

New York Numismatic Society Donation Fund.....	\$ 65 00
Dr. Isaac Wood Memorial Fund.....	100 00
William Poillon Fund.....	230 00
P. Hackley Barhydt Memorial Fund.....	500 00
Jay B. Cornell Bequest.....	1000 00
Life-membership Fund.....	9105 00
	<u>\$11,000 00</u>

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

One \$1000 5% Bond, C. M. & St. P. R. R.....	\$1000 00
One \$1000 5% Bond, C. & N. W. R. R.....	1000 00
Two \$1000 5% Bonds, N. Y. Susq. & W. R. R.....	2000 00
Two \$1000 4% Bonds, Erie R. R. Prior Lien.....	2000 00
One \$1000 4% Bond, M. K. & T. R. R.....	1000 00
Two \$500 4% Bonds, M. K. & T. R. R.....	1000 00
Two \$1000 4% Bonds, Chicago Transfer & Terminal.....	2000 00
One \$1000 4% Bond St. L. & S. F. R. R.....	1000 00
	<u>\$11,000 00</u>

SCHOOL FOR COIN AND MEDAL DESIGNING AND DIE CUTTING.

Balance on hand, January 18, 1904.	\$885 14	Expenses.....	\$400 00
	<u>\$885 14</u>	Balance on hand.....	485 14
			<u>\$885 14</u>

CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,

Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT CURATOR.

To the President and Members of The American Numismatic and Archæological Society:

During the past year the cabinets of the Society have been enriched by the following accessions: 229 medals, 234 coins and tokens, 1 foreign badge and 24 insignia and badges, a total of 488 pieces. The Society has also received the Dies of the Americus Vespucci medal.

Valuable additions have been made to many of the series of the collection.

Mr. Samuel P. Avery donated 51 medals of Artists, Authors, and Printers, many being in silver; Mr. Andrew C. Zabriskie contributed more than 50 pieces to the Presidential series; and Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., donated a collection of over 250 coins and medals in gold, silver, and copper, including many early foreign crowns and double crowns of great value.

Thanks to the work of the Committee on American Insignia, very gratifying results have been accomplished in this attractive department of our cabinets. The untiring interest and energy of Mr. Bauman L. Belden, the Chairman of this Committee, has made this collection one of great beauty and prominence.

The very rare gold insignia of the Society of the Army of the James has been received as a loan from Mrs. James Erving Shepard.

To Mr. J. Sanford Saltus the Society is indebted for a large number of modern foreign coins in gold, silver, and copper; and to the following donors for many valuable accessions:

Joseph R. Anderson,
Samuel P. Avery,
Victor D. Brenner,
Collectors' Club,
Confederated Southern Memorial Association,
Confederate Memorial Literary Society of Richmond,
Major P. de Lacey,
Rev. D. Stuart Dodge,
Henry Russell Drowne,
Jed. Frye,
Watson R. Gribbin,
Edward Groh,
Wesley M. Hunt,
Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association of New Orleans,

C. A. Mathis,
Medal Committee,
Col. John P. Nicholson,
Major A. A. Nickerson,
159th Regiment, New York State Volunteer Veteran Association,
Daniel Parish, Jr.,
Major James Evelyn Pilcher,
William Poillon,
J. Sanford Saltus,
Mrs. James Erving Shepard,
Society of the Army of the Tennessee,
Col. William H. Stewart,
A. L. Woodward,
Andrew C. Zabriskie.

. Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES G. DODD,
Assistant Curator.

LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:

Since the Annual Meeting held in January, 1904, the Library has received the following accessions: 48 bound volumes, 104 pamphlets, 188 Periodicals, 400 catalogues, 17 miscellaneous, a total of 757.

The following is a list of the donors:

Academy of Belles Lettres, History and Antiquities, Stockholm,
Dr. Solone Ambrosoli,
American Anthropologist,
Jos. R. Anderson, Pres't Va. M. I. Alumni Association,
Frank de Wette Andrews,
Henry Mason Baum,
Bauman L. Belden,
Victor D. Brenner,
British Numismatic Society,
Bureau of American Ethnology,
Bureau of Education,

Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Society,
Confederated Southern Memorial Ass'n,
The Century Association,
Department of Parks,
Department of Finance, City of New York,
De Pauw University,
Henry Russell Drowne,
Thomas L. Elder,
George B. Engle, Jr.,
Essex Institute,
Field Columbian Museum,
Dr. L. Forrer,
French Numismatic Society,

Free Museum of Science and Art,
General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen,
Geographical Society of Phila.,
Edward Groh,
Adolph Hess,
Ladies' Confederate Memorial Ass'n of New
Orleans,
Ernest Leroux,
Woodbury G. Langdon,
Library of Congress,
Lyman H. Low,
Macmillan Company,
R. W. McLachlan,
Julius Meili,
Metropolitan Museum of Art,
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston,
New York Genealogical and Biographical So-
ciety,
New York Post-Graduate and Medical School,
C. P. Nichols,
Paul G. Pieris,
Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society,
Oneida Historical Society,

Daniel Parish, Jr.,
Charles Peabody,
William Poillon,
Sally Rosenberg,
Royal Museum, Berlin,
State Historical Society of Wisconsin,
Smithsonian Institution,
J. Sanford Saltus,
St. Nicholas Society of New York,
Southern Historical Society,
Dr. H. R. Storer,
J. N. Svoronos,
Swiss Numismatic Society,
C. G. Thieme,
G. P. Thruston,
United States National Museum,
United States Patent Office,
United States Mint,
University of Toulouse,
Wisconsin Historical Society,
Herbert Valentine,
Vienna Numismatic Society,
Andrew C. Zabriskie.

During the past year the Library has received about the usual number of accessions. The bound volumes received have consisted largely of Government publications, among these being some reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Reports on the Production of the Precious Metals, for various years, in which our sets of these publications were incomplete.

A number of numismatic periodicals have been bound as usual at the expense of the Library Fund, and the balance of that fund in my hands, and to be turned over to my successor in office, is the sum of \$37.82.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the members of the Society for their kind interest in the Library during my term of office, and to express my earnest wish for its future welfare and prosperity.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HERBERT VALENTINE, *Librarian*.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., and unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the retiring Librarian, Mr. Herbert Valentine, for his faithful and efficient work during his term of office of nearly nine years.

REPORT OF HISTORIOGRAPHER.

During the past year the Society has lost by death four Active Members.

MISS ELIZABETH S. VAN WINKLE.

Miss Elizabeth S. Van Winkle, a member of this Society since November 15, 1897, died at her summer residence, Litchfield, Conn., on May 29, 1904.

She was of good old Connecticut ancestry; her father was the late Edgar S. Van Winkle, the able and prominent New York lawyer.

Miss Van Winkle had always closely identified herself with Litchfield, its social and church life, and was most liberal in all her benefactions.

ERNEST KEMPTON ADAMS, PH.B., E.E., A.M.

Ernest Kempton Adams, son of Edward Dean Adams (M.S. Norwich University, Vt., 1864), banker of New York City, and Frances Amelia (Gutterson) Adams, was born in Boston, Mass., on December 17, 1873, and took his preparatory studies in the Lawrenceville (N. J.) and the Woodbridge (N. Y.) schools.

Early in life he showed a deep interest in mechanics and electricity, and while in the Sheffield Scientific School took the course in electrical engineering, graduating in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.

He was a member of the Delta Psi, Sigma Chapter, and the Sigma Chi Societies. He was an editor of the Yale Scientific Monthly and Marshal of his class at graduation.

He continued his studies in Columbia University, receiving thence the degree of Electrical Engineer in 1897 and of Master of Arts in 1898.

Mr. Adams died of nephritis at Watkins, N. Y., on July 21, 1904, in the 31st year of his age, and his remains are entombed at Kensico Cemetery, Westchester County, N. Y.

He married Miss Margarethe Seefeld, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Friedrich Seefeld, Commander of the military district of the Grand Duchy of Baden. She survives him with two sons, Pierpont Adams and Kempton Adams.

He was an occasional contributor to scientific publications; the most important articles being those in the *Electrical World and Engineer* entitled *Station Indicators for Railway Systems*, March 3, 1904, and July 11, 1903, and *Foucault Pendulum Systems*, January 30, 1904, and June 25, 1904.

His scientific and other interests are indicated by his membership of the following associations:

American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Electrochemical Society, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Numismatic and Archæological Society, American Museum of Natural History, Life Member, City Club of New York, Grolier Club of the City of New York, Metropolitan Club of the City of New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art, of New York City, Fellow in Perpetuity, New England Society of the City of New York, New York Botanical Garden, Riding Club of New York, Rumson Polo Club, St. Thomas Church, New York City, Seabright Golf Club, Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, Life Member.

He was the author of *Mechanical and Electrical Inventions*, two volumes, illustrated. Vol. I, 502 pp. Vol. II, 819 pp. New York, 1904, printed for private distribution. Nine of these inventions were patented.

His collection of scientific instruments was donated to Columbia University. In commemoration his father endowed a memorial fellowship in Columbia University, to be known as the Ernest Adams Fund for Physical Research.

Mr. Adams was elected a Life Member of this Society March 17, 1902.

SAMUEL PUTNAM AVERY.

Samuel Putnam Avery became a member of this Society May 21, 1894. He was born in New York March 17, 1822, the eldest son of Samuel P. and Hannah Parke Avery. His father was of old New England stock.

At an early age he was employed in the office of a bank-note engraver, where he

qualified himself as an engraver. By study he became a competent judge of pictures and prints.

In 1867 he was appointed Commissioner of the American Art Department of the Universal Exposition in Paris, where he made many friends among foreign artists. During the later years of his life he was accepted as a wise judge on all forms of artistic productions.

He gave a valuable collection of about 15,000 volumes, with a proper endowment, known as the Avery Architectural Library, to Columbia College in memory of his deceased son, the architect, Henry Ogden Avery. It is doubtful whether there is any collection as large or as useful in any library in Europe.

Of equal merit is the great collection of prints and books on fine arts now in the Lenox Library; among them are rare old books relating to King Alfred of England and other literary curiosities.

Visitors to the Metropolitan Museum of Art will find a wonderful collection of Chinese and Japanese porcelains collected by Mr. Avery some years ago.

It is many years since Mr. Avery retired from active business, but his diligence as a member of numerous literary and civic associations never abated.

He was one of the founders and always a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, for a number of years Secretary of the Art Committee of the Union League Club, Trustee of the New York Library Association, ex-President of the Grolier Club, Vice-President of the Sculpture Society, Honorary Member of the Architectural League, and Corresponding Member of many artistic societies.

He was a member of the Century, Union League, Players, City, Tuxedo, and other clubs. He was also a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Society of Colonial Wars, life member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and of the American Museum of Natural History, American Geographical, Historical and Zoölogical Societies, of the Academy of Design and Chamber of Commerce.

His active interest in the cause of education fairly earned for him the degree of A.M., given some years ago by Columbia College.

On his seventy-fifth birthday, March, 1897, a gold medal of artistic design, modeled by Prof. Scharff, of Vienna, was presented to him by seventy-five leading citizens of New York; this was one way of recognizing his public services, as well as their appreciation of him as a man.

Victor D. Brenner, of our Society, has made a portrait medallion of Mr. Avery.

He was a liberal contributor to the library and cabinets of this Society. His valuable donation of a series of medals relating to authors, artists, and painters are of particular interest.

Mr. Avery died August 11, 1904.

EDWARD GROH.

Edward Groh, Life Member and Curator of this Society, died at his home in Brooklyn on Monday, January 2, 1905.

Mr. Groh was born in New York City in 1844; in early life he became a tabconist. He commenced the collection of coins about fifty years ago. His advice on the genuineness of ancient coins was sought from all over the world, and as the result of the constant investigation and examination of coins, his sight became greatly impaired, and during the past two years he had been almost blind.

He was one of the Founders of this Society in 1858, and for many years before his death was the last of the Founders remaining as a member of the Society.

He donated to the Society his copy of the original call, dated March 8, 1858, for a meeting to be held March 15th, at which the Society was organized.

During the early part of the Civil War no meetings were held, but Mr. Groh was one of the five who met February 5, 1864, for a reorganization.

Again on March 27, 1873, after a hiatus of nearly three years, Mr. Groh was one of eight to revive the Society.

He served the Society as Curator from 1859 to 1869, 1870 to 1879, and 1897 to the time of his death; from 1864 to 1865 he filled the office of Librarian as well as Curator, and he was Curator of Archæology from 1890 to 1892.

On December 6, 1900, the Society presented him with a silver loving cup. His great collection of the tokens of the Civil War, numbering 5286 pieces, together with the cabinet in which they were arranged, he donated to the Society.

Mr. Groh was also interested in the study of insects, and was an honorary member of the Louis Agassiz Association.

He was also a member of Chancellor Walworth Lodge, No. 271, F. and A. M.

He was a man of sterling honesty, and his genial disposition and gentle manners endeared him to all who knew him.

Your Historiographer would also report the decease of the following Honorary and Corresponding members:

WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON.

William Sumner Appleton, of Boston, was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society on July 16, 1867, and an Honorary Member November 21, 1882.

He was the son of Nathan and Harriot Coffin (Sumner) Appleton and was born in Boston in 1840. He graduated from Harvard in 1860, receiving the degree of M.A. and LL.B. in course. He married Edith Stuart Appleton, of Baltimore, in 1871.

He was never engaged in active business, but his time was largely devoted to historical research, especially to that relating to his native city, and to the kindred topics of genealogy, heraldry, and numismatics.

From early life he was devoted to the collecting of coins and medals, both ancient and modern, and at the time of his death his collection was one of the largest in this country.

He was one of the publishing committee of the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS* from 1870 to 1891 and a frequent contributor to its pages.

In 1885 he established the arms and seal of Harvard University, for which he received the formal thanks of the Corporation.

He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; he was also one of the founders of the Bostonian Society, one of the Record Commissioners of the city of Boston, and a member of several of the local clubs.

Mr. Appleton died in Boston, April 27, 1903.

PROFESSOR THEODOR MOMMSEN.

Theodor Mommsen, of Berlin, Germany, Honorary Member of the Numismatic Society of Vienna, born in Denmark, November 30, 1817, died November 1, 1903.

His extraordinary mental attainments and continuity in work, together with a strong constitution, enabled Mommsen to maintain himself at the head of historical research in the wide field of Roman history and antiquities during two generations. We can appreciate the success of his *Roman History* when we consider the complete transformation in the pertinent auxiliary sciences which has resulted from his exhaustive studies. Mommsen's method is to be appreciated all the more highly because it led to two other epoch-making undertakings which were suggested by him, the historical publication of the ancient inscriptions of the Roman Empire; the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, which under his direction and collaboration grew to a gigantic scientific apparatus of international importance; and his *History of the Roman Coinage*.

In this field his labors also led to the sub-division of the material of a new and important work, which Mommsen himself organized and which is being published by the Berlin Academy, a *Critical Catalogue* of the antique coins from the collections in the old Government cabinets and the larger private collections. This *Corpus Nummorum Græcorum* will furnish to future research a new and certain foundation, the value of which cannot be appreciated at this time.

Dr. Mommsen was an Honorary Member of this Society since May 20, 1884.

REV. ANSELM NAPOLEON RHÉAUME.

Rev. Anselm Napoleon Rhéaume, a Corresponding Member of the Society, elected November 21, 1876, died October 16, 1903, at Quebec.

He was born at Saint Roche de Quebec, March 24, 1850, and was a son of Anselm and Adeline Simard Rhéaume.

He was a graduate of Quebec Seminary, ordained a priest May 22, 1875.

Mr. Rhéaume was the Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Curator of the Laval University.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM POILLON.

Historiographer.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Bauman L. Belden, and adopted:

Resolved, That the President be authorized to appoint, each year, an Assistant Librarian of the Society.

Mr. Belden then addressed the Society as follows:

It seems to me that a change in some of the standing committees of this Society might be advantageous. As far as I know, no work of any consequence has been accomplished by either the Committee on Numismatics or the Committee on Library. The duties of these committees have never been very clearly defined; as assistants to the Curator and Librarian they are unnecessary, as we have now provided for an Assistant Curator and an Assistant Librarian. A committee to be effective should have definite duties assigned to it. If it is only supposed—as in the case of these two committees—to assist some officer, at his call, the result is very likely to be that the officer will do the work himself rather than bother about calling on the committee and having to explain the details to its members, and making to a greater or

less extent a divided responsibility for the way his office is conducted. I want it distinctly understood that I do not mean to make any reflections on the members of either of these committees any time since they were first established. I have myself served on the Library Committee, and when I was a member the committee accomplished no more than at any other time.

I think, however, that committees constituted in a different way, with clearly defined duties which in no way encroach upon the work of the Curator or Librarian, might be effective. The Committee on American Insignia, dealing with one branch of American Numismatics, has, during the last five years, been the means of adding considerably to the Society's collection, and has also accumulated considerable information of value. Could not other committees, working on the same lines in other branches of the science, also accomplish good results? Medals of various kinds and for various purposes are constantly being produced in this country. We hear of comparatively few of them and a very small proportion find their way into our cabinets. Could not a committee, whose sole duty should be to look out for American medals, bring to light many that we otherwise would not obtain, and enrich our records with much information that would otherwise be lost? The same might be said of other branches of Numismatics and of Archæology. I would, therefore, submit the following resolutions and move their adoption:

Resolved, That the authority heretofore exercised by the President to appoint a Committee on Numismatics and a Committee on Library be hereby revoked.

Resolved, That the President be authorized to appoint, each year, the following standing committees of three members each:

- A Committee on American Coins.
- A Committee on American Medals.
- A Committee on Foreign Coins and Medals.
- A Committee on Ancient Coins.
- A Committee on Archæology.

It shall be the duties of these committees, in their respective departments, to, by obtaining donations and in other ways, increase the collections and library of the Society, and to collect information, especially such as is unpublished, for the Society's records.

Mr. Henry Russell Drowne moved that, in addition to these committees, the President be authorized to appoint a Committee on Membership, of three members, and with this amendment the resolutions were adopted.

It was moved by Mr. Edward D. Adams, and carried, that, in order to avoid confusion of titles, the committee heretofore known as the Committee on Medals be hereafter designated the Committee on the Publication of Medals.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual election of officers was next in order, and resulted as follows, by unanimous vote:

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, *President*; DANIEL PARISH, Jr., and RICHARD HOE LAWRENCE, *Vice-Presidents*; BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN, *Recording Secretary*; HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, *Corresponding Secretary*; CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer*; CHARLES G. DODD, *Librarian*; WILLIAM POILLON, *Curator*.

The meeting then adjourned.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,
Recording Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Assistant Curator, EDWARD T. NEWELL.

Assistant Librarian, HENRY C. CARTER.

Historiographer, WILLIAM POILLON.

<i>Committee on Papers and Publications</i>	{ CHARLES G. DODD, CHARLES PRYER, BAUMAN L. BELDEN.
<i>Committee on American Coins</i>	{ JAMES B. WILSON, ROBERT HEWITT, DE WITT S. SMITH.
<i>Committee on American Medals</i>	{ CHARLES GREGORY, WILLIAM R. WEEKS, CLARENCE STORM.
<i>Committee on American Insignia</i>	{ BAUMAN L. BELDEN, J. SANFORD SALTUS, GEORGE F. KUNZ.
<i>Committee on Foreign Coins and Medals</i>	{ DANIEL PARISH, Jr., HERBERT VALENTINE, CHARLES PRYER.
<i>Committee on Ancient Coins</i>	{ RICHARD HOE LAWRENCE, FRANK SHERMAN BENSON, HENRY BOOTH.
<i>Committee on Archæology</i>	{ HENRI DE MORGAN, REV. JAMES B. NIES, ALFRED J. BLOOR.
<i>Committee on the Publication of Medals</i>	{ EDWARD D. ADAMS, STEPHEN BAKER, JAMES D. HAGUE, ALEXANDER E. ORR, WILLIAM R. PETERS.
<i>Committee on Membership</i>	{ JOHN M. DODD, Jr., WILLIAM POILLON, HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,
<i>Committee on School for Coin and Medal Designing and Die Cutting</i>	{ WOODBURY G. LANGDON, J. SANFORD SALTUS, ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

In Memory of Edward Groh

Resolution presented by Mr. William R. Weeks
and adopted.

Resolved, That in the death of EDWARD GROH, the Curator of the Society, and for many years past the only one of its Founders to retain his membership, the Society has met an irreparable loss.

His pre-eminence as a numismatist was not only acknowledged by his fellow members, but it was recognized by all students of the science. He loved the study, to which all his spare hours were devoted for half a century. In these days of specialties his absence leaves a void no one else can fill.

We mourn his loss, as a scientist, an officer, a member, a friend.

Resolved, That the foregoing be inscribed on a Memorial page in the Minutes of the Society, and that a copy be engrossed and sent to his widow.

ROLL OF MEMBERS

OF

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC

AND

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



1905

HONORARY MEMBERS.

His Majesty Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy, . . .	January 21, 1901
The Director of the United States Mint, Washington, D. C., .	(Ex-Officio)
Bigelow, John, LL.D., Highland Falls, N. Y., . . .	November 15, 1897
Charney, Désiré, Paris, France,	March 20, 1883
Crosby, Sylvester Sage, Boston, Mass.,	March 21, 1876
Dielman, Frederick, Pres't Nat'l Academy of Design, New York, .	January 21, 1901
Evans, Sir John, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., London, England, .	November 20, 1888
Head, Barclay V., D.C.L., Ph.D., London, England, . . .	December 21, 1880
Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers, Boston, Mass., . . .	November 19, 1878
Prince, L. Bradford, LL.D., Santa Fé, New Mexico, . . .	May 20, 1901
Snowden, Archibald Loudon, Philadelphia, Pa.,	March 18, 1879
Storer, Horatio R., M.D., Newport, R. I.,	March 20, 1893
Ward, Rev. William Hayes, D.D., LL.D., Newark, N. J., . .	March 20, 1893
Wood, John Turtle, F.S.A., F.R.L.B.A., London, England, .	March 21, 1876

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

(By Amendment to the Constitution, adopted March 18, 1901, residents of the United States are not eligible to election as Corresponding Members. The American Corresponding Members in this roll were elected before the passage of this Amendment.)

Andersen, David, Christiania, Norway,	May 18, 1893
Andrews, Frank De Wette, Vineland, N. J.,	June 12, 1883
Aubert, Rev. A., Quebec, Canada,	January 16, 1905
Bahrfieldt, Max Ferdinand, Hildesheim, Germany,	May 20, 1884
Barron, Edward Jackson, F.S.A., London, England,	March 20, 1883
Bates, Thomas Tomlison, Traverse City, Mich.,	June 25, 1868
Blomberg, Dr. Anton, Stockholm, Sweden,	January 18, 1892
Bolen, John Adams, Springfield, Mass.,	May 28, 1868
Brock, Robert Alonzo, Richmond, Va.,	June 18, 1867
Carranza, Carlos, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic,	November 20, 1883
Cauffman, Emil, Philadelphia, Pa.,	February 13, 1868
Cavalli, Gustaf, Sköfde, Sweden,	March 20, 1893
Culin, Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 15, 1887
Cunningham, Thomas, Mohawk, N. Y.,	July 7, 1886
Darling, Charles W., Utica, N. Y.,	May 20, 1884
de Chauffepie, Henri Jean de Dompierre, The Hague, Holland,	March 17, 1902
Doughty, Francis Worcester, Ramapo, N. Y.,	May 20, 1895
DuBois, Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 20, 1883
Ely, Rev. Foster, D.D., Ridgefield, Conn.,	May 20, 1895
Ezekiel, Henry Clay, Cincinnati, Ohio,	November 12, 1868
Forrer, L., Chislehurst, England,	January 15, 1900
Foster, John W., Washington, D. C.,	March 20, 1883
Goddard, William C., Watford, England,	March 19, 1894
Gordon, John, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,	May 15, 1883
Greenhood, Hugo Oscar, San Francisco, Cal.,	May 17, 1897
Grueber, Herbert A., F.S.A., London, England,	January 18, 1881
Hayden, Rev. Horace Edwin, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	May 16, 1882
Heath, George F., M.D., Monroe, Mich.,	March 21, 1892
Hill, Robert Anderson, Hove, England,	March 20, 1883
Holland, Henry Ware, Boston, Mass.,	November 21, 1876
Howland, Louis Meredith, Paris, France,	November 18, 1895
Kirkwood, James, Hong Kong, China,	May 19, 1885
McArthur, George, Maldon, Victoria, Australia,	January 15, 1894
McLachlan, Robert Wallace, Montreal, Canada,	May 15, 1877
Mansfield-Büllner, H. V., Copenhagen, Denmark,	March 5, 1888
Meili, Julius, Zurich, Switzerland,	January 20, 1902
Nichols, Charles Porter, Springfield, Mass.,	June 13, 1867
Peet, Rev. Stephen D., Chicago, Ill.,	January 20, 1885

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

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Perini, Quintilio, Rovereto, Austria, . . .	January 21, 1895
Ready, William Talbot, London, England, . . .	November 20, 1883
Richter, Max Ohnefalsch, Berlin, Germany, . . .	March 18, 1884
Rode, George W., Pittsburg, Pa., . . .	November 16, 1880
Saint Paul, Anthyme, Paris, France, . . .	March 15, 1881
Sandham, Alfred, Toronto, Canada, . . .	November 14, 1867
Shiells, Robert, Neenah, Wis., . . .	January 15, 1889
Stone, William L., Mount Vernon, N. Y., . . .	May 24, 1888
Thruston, Gates Phillips, Nashville, Tenn., . . .	May 20, 1879
Ulex, George Frederick, Hamburg, Germany, . . .	January 15, 1878
Upton, George P., Chicago, Ill., . . .	December 10, 1868
Vivanco, Angel, Orizaba, Mexico, . . .	May 15, 1883
Vlasto, Michel P., Marseilles, France, . . .	May 21, 1900
Williamson, George C., Guilford, England, . . .	November 18, 1884
Woodbury, Charles J. H., Boston, Mass., . . .	January 20, 1885

ANNUAL AND LIFE MEMBERS.

Acheson, Edward G., Niagara Falls, N. Y.,	April 24, 1902
† Adams, Edward D., New York City,	January 21, 1901
† Attebury, John T., New York City,	January 20, 1902
Avery, Samuel P., New York City,	November 21, 1892
† Backus, Henry Clinton, New York City,	January 16, 1899
Bailey, Miss Natalie, New York City,	May 17, 1897
† Baker, Stephen, New York City,	January 16, 1899
*† Ballantine, Robert F., Newark, N. J.,	April 25, 1901
† Barrington, Miss Rachel T., New York City,	January 15, 1884
† Beekman, Gerard, New York City,	April 17, 1885
Belden, Bauman Lowe, Elizabeth, N. J.,	May 18, 1886
Benson, Frank Sherman, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	May 21, 1894
Betts, Benjamin, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	February 27, 1868
Betts, George W., Englewood, N. J.,	November 20, 1905
† Bloor, Alfred J., New York City,	November 20, 1883
† Booth, Henry, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,	February 28, 1882
† Bourn, William B., San Francisco, Cal.,	March 30, 1903
† Brackenridge, George W., San Antonio, Texas,	May 21, 1900
Bradbeer, W. W., Mount Vernon, N. Y.,	April 24, 1905
Bradley, Edson, New York City,	March 19, 1900
Brenner, Victor D., Paris, France,	November 19, 1894
† Britton, Charles P., New York City,	February 16, 1881
† Browning, J. Hull, Tenafly, N. J.,	March 21, 1898
Buchman, Albert, New York City,	January 17, 1898
Bucknell, Mrs. William, Philadelphia, Pa.,	March 18, 1901
† Burdge, Franklin, New York City,	July 7, 1886
† Canfield, Richard A., Providence, R. I.,	March 18, 1901
*† Carter, Henry C., New York City,	January 16, 1899
Cary, Isaac H., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	March 20, 1905
*† Castree, John W., New York City,	May 15, 1905
† Ceballos, Juan M., New York City,	March 15, 1881
Cheney, Miss Elizabeth, Wellesley, Mass.,	March 18, 1901
† Coley, William B., New York City,	January 15, 1906
Conover, Charles H., Chicago, Ill.,	April 24, 1905
† Cook, Charles T., New York City,	March 20, 1893
† de Morgan, Henri, New York City,	May 21, 1878
*† de Peyster, Frederic J., New York City,	April 22, 1869

* Deceased

† Life Member

† de Peyster, Gen. John Watts, Tivoli, N. Y.,	April 25, 1867
† DeVinne, Theodore B., New York City,	January 15, 1906
DeVinne, Theodore L., New York City,	April 24, 1902
† Deats, Hiram Edmund, Flemington, N. J.,	January 20, 1890
† Dodd, Charles Goodhue, New York City,	November 21, 1892
Dodd, Louis F., New York City,	April 24, 1905
† Dodd, John M., Jr., New York City,	January 15, 1878
Dodge, Rev. D. Stuart, New York City,	January 16, 1899
Dohm, August, New York City,	April 24, 1905
† Dove, George W. W., Andover, Mass.,	April 22, 1886
Dowling, Robert E., New York City,	March 18, 1901
† Drowne, Henry Russell, New York City,	March 28, 1882
Drummond, Isaac W., New York City,	December 5, 1905
Dunscomb, S. Whitney, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y.,	March 18, 1901
† Durand, John S., New York City,	March 18, 1901
Elder, Thomas L., New York City,	January 18, 1904
† Ellsworth, James W., New York City,	May 15, 1893
Erdmann, John F., M.D., New York City,	January 16, 1899
† Evarts, Allen W., New York City,	March 20, 1905
† Ferguson, Henry, Hartford, Conn.,	May 15, 1899
* Flake, Albert, New York City,	March 15, 1897
Fletcher, Frank Fayette, Minneapolis, Minn.,	April 24, 1902
Frey, Albert R., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	November 20, 1905
† Frick, Henry C., Pittsburg, Pa.,	March 18, 1901
† Frothingham, Charles F., New York City,	March 16, 1880
Gans, Leopold, Chicago, Ill.,	January 21, 1895
Garrett, Robert, Baltimore, Md.,	April 24, 1905
† Gates, Rev. M. H., New York City,	January 15, 1906
† Gibbs, Theodore K., New York City,	May 16, 1898
Golding, John N., New York City,	March 20, 1893
† Gould, George J., Lakewood, N. J.,	April 24, 1902
Greenwood, Isaac J., New York City,	January 12, 1859
Gregory, Charles, New York City,	January 17, 1888
† Gregory, William, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	February 16, 1881
† Grinnell, Elizabeth C. (Mrs. George Bird), New York City,	January 15, 1906
† Grinnell, George Bird, New York City,	January 15, 1906
† Grinnell, Jennie C. (Mrs. Morton), New York City,	January 15, 1906
† Grinnell, William Morton, New York City,	January 15, 1906
† Groh, Mrs. Edward, Brooklyn,	March 20, 1906
† Hadden, John Aspinwall, New York City,	May 15, 1893
Hague, James D., New York City,	April 24, 1902
Hall, D. Harold, Lowville, N. Y.,	November 20, 1905
† Hartshorn, Stewart, Short Hills, N. J.,	July 7, 1886
† Havemeyer, Henry O., New York City,	April 22, 1886
† Havemeyer, William F., New York City,	May 18, 1903
† Hawley, Edwin, New York City,	January 15, 1906
† Hearn, George A., New York City,	January 16, 1899

* Deceased

† Life Member

† Heaton, Augustus G., Washington, D. C.,	March 19, 1900
† Hermann, Ferdinand, New York City,	January 16, 1893
† Hewitt, Robert, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.,	February 22, 1866
Higgins, Frank C., New York City,	March 20, 1905
Hillhouse, Mansfield L., New Brunswick, N. J.,	March 20, 1905
† Hills, J. Coolidge, Hartford, Conn.,	May 17, 1887
Himpler, Francis G., Hoboken, N. J.,	May 21, 1894
† Hoffman, Samuel V., Morristown, N. J.,	November 16, 1903
† Holden, Edwin B., New York City,	March 20, 1905
Hollingsworth, Zachary T., Boston, Mass.,	April 24, 1905
Hunnewell, James F., Charlestown, Mass.,	April 17, 1885
† Huntington, Archer M., Baychester, N. Y.,	January 16, 1899
† Huntington, Charles P., New York City,	January 15, 1906
† Hutchinson, Joseph, San Francisco, Cal.,	March 30, 1903
Hyde, Clarence M., New York City,	January 16, 1889
Hyde, E. Francis, New York City,	January 16, 1899
† Hyde, Frederick E., M.D., New York City,	May 18, 1896
*† Iselin, Adrian, New York City,	April 17, 1885
† Jackman, Allison W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,	June 12, 1883
Kahn, Otto H., New York City,	March 20, 1899
Kelley, Augustus W., New York City,	March 21, 1898
† Kennedy, John S., New York City,	March 16, 1891
* Ketchum, Alexander P., New York City,	May 20, 1884
Konti, Isidore, New York City,	March 18, 1901
Kunz, George Frederick, New York City,	January 16, 1893
Lambert, Richard, New Orleans, La.,	April 24, 1905
Lambert, William H., Philadelphia, Pa.,	January 20, 1902
† Landon, E. H., New York City,	January 15, 1906
† Langdon, Woodbury G., New York City,	April 17, 1885
† Lathrop, Francis, New York City,	January 15, 1906
† Lawrence, Cyrus J., New York City,	March 15, 1881
† Lawrence, Richard Hoe, New York City,	November 16, 1878
† Lawrence, Walter B., New York City,	May 17, 1881
Lefferts, Marshall C., New York City,	April 24, 1905
† Levick, Joseph N. T., New York City,	December 14, 1865
† Loeb, James, New York City,	March 20, 1905
Loewy, Benno, New York City,	March 20, 1905
† Lounsbery, Richard P., New York City,	December 21, 1880
Low, Lyman Haynes, New York City,	May 18, 1880
Lydig, Philip M., New York City,	April 24, 1905
† Manning, Alfred J., New York City,	March 17, 1885
† Martin, Laura G. (Mrs. Newell), New York City,	January 15, 1905
† Martin Newell, New York City,	January 15, 1905
Mather, Samuel, Cleveland, Ohio,	April 24, 1902
Maury, Charles W., New York City,	March 21, 1898
Mehl, B. Max, Fort Worth, Texas,	April 24, 1905
† Meili, Julius, Zurich, Switzerland,	May 15, 1905

* Deceased

† Life Member

† Mellen, Charles S., New Haven, Conn.,	April 24, 1902
† Merryweather, George, Chicago, Ill.,	March 16, 1880
† Mills, Abraham G., New York City,	March 18, 1901
* Mitchell, John Murray, New York City,	May 15, 1899
† Mitchell, Rowland Greene, New York City,	February 16, 1881
† Mohr, Louis, Chicago, Ill.,	April 24, 1905
Montgomery, James H., M.D., Erie, Pa.,	April 24, 1905
Montross, Newman E., New York City,	April 25, 1901
† Morgan, J. Pierpont, New York City,	April 24, 1902
Morgan, J. Pierpont, Jr., New York City,	May 17, 1897
† Morris, Charles, Chicago, Ill.,	May 15, 1893
Nelson, William, Patterson, N. J.,	May 18, 1886
Nevin, Miss Blanche, Churchtown, Pa.,	March 18, 1901
† Newell, Edward T., New York City,	January 16, 1905
Newton, James S., Boston, Mass.,	May 21, 1900
Nies, Rev. James B., Ph.D., Sharon, Conn.,	January 20, 1902
† Norris, Gordon, New York City,	March 15, 1897
Noyes, Charles P., St. Paul, Minn.,	April 24, 1905
Oettinger, Sigmund, New York City	March 16, 1891
† Ogden, Robert C., New York City,	January 15, 1906
† Olcott, Eben E., New York City,	March 16, 1903
† Orr, Alexander E., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	February 16, 1881
† Page, Helen G., (Mrs. William D.), New York City,	January 15, 1906
† Page, Miss Laura L. G., New York City,	January 15, 1906
† Paget, Almeric H., New York City,	March 20, 1899
Parish, Daniel, Jr., New York City,	April 13, 1865
† Parish, Henry, New York City,	April 22, 1886
Parsons, Arthur Jeffrey, Washington, D. C.,	April 24, 1905
Parsons, John E., New York City,	April 24, 1905
Peabody, Francis S., Chicago, Ill.,	April 24, 1905
† Peabody, George Foster, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	April 24, 1905
† Pehrson, Nelson Pehr, New York City,	March 20, 1893
Peters, Samuel T., New York City,	April 22, 1886
Peters, William R., New York City,	March 18, 1901
Phipps, Henry, New York City,	April 24, 1905
Phoenix, Llôyd, New York City,	January 16, 1899
† Poillon, John Edward, New York City,	January 29, 1875
† Poillon, William, New York City,	November 11, 1869
Poor, Henry W., New York City,	March 20, 1905
† Potts, Jesse W., Albany, N. Y.,	November 21, 1898
Procter, William, New York City,	November 15, 1897
† Pryer, Charles, New Rochelle, N. Y.,	June 4, 1875
Pryer, Harold, Chardavoyne, New Rochelle, N. Y.,	March 15, 1897
[Pryer, Mrs. Mai E., New Rochelle, N. Y.,	January 17, 1898
† Pyle, James Tolman, New York City,	April 24, 1902
Pyne, Moses Taylor, New York City,	May 18, 1896
† Rea, Thomas B., New York City,	April 25, 1901

* Deceased

† Life Member

† Reid, John, New York City,	March 21, 1898
Renwick, Edward Sabine, Milburn, N. J.,	February 28, 1882
Rhineland, Philip, New York City,	January 16, 1899
Richardson, Frederick A., Burlington, Vermont,	April 25, 1901
Riker, John L., New York City,	January 16, 1893
Rives, George L., New York City,	May 15, 1893
Rumberger, H. D., Philipsburg, Pa.,	April 24, 1905
Rutherford John A., New York City,	November 20, 1905
† St. Gaudens, Augustus, Windsor, Vermont,	August 4, 1887
† Saltus, J. Sanford, New York City,	November 21, 1892
† Sawyer, Frederick A., Garden City, N. Y.,	March 15, 1881
† Schiff, Jacob H., New York City,	January 16, 1899
† Schiff, Mortimer L., New York City,	March 30, 1903
Scott, J. Walter, New York City,	January 15, 1906
† Seligman, Isaac N., New York City,	March 30, 1903
Seligman, Jefferson, New York City,	April 24, 1905
† Sherman, William Watts, Newport, R. I.,	November 20, 1905
† Smith, De Witt S., Lee, Mass.,	March 20, 1899
† Smith, E. Reuel, New York City,	July 7, 1886
† Smith, James Henry, New York City,	March 30, 1903
Smith, Lewis Bayard, Morristown, N. J.,	February 22, 1866
† Speyer, James, New York City,	April 24, 1905
Spink, S. M., London, England,	April 24, 1905
Stearns, John Noble, New York City,	January 16, 1899
Stewart, William Rhineland, New York City,	November 21, 1892
Stone, Mason A., New York City,	November 16, 1886
Storm, Clarence, New York City,	January 18, 1904
† Sturgis, Russell, New York City,	May 18, 1880
Tapley, Henry F., Boston, Mass.,	May 15, 1905
† Ten Eyck, James, Albany, N. Y.,	May 21, 1894
Tesla, Nikola, New York City,	March 18, 1901
† Tiffany, Louis C., New York City,	May 15, 1893
† Tilney, John S., Orange, N. J.,	March 20, 1905
Tuthill, Luther B., South Creek, N. C.,	May 21, 1900
† Tweed, Charles H., New York City,	January 15, 1906
† Udall, John Clark, New York City,	January 15, 1906
* Valentine, Herbert, New York City,	May 19, 1885
Vanderbilt, Cornelius, New York City,	April 24, 1902
† Vanderbilt, William K., New York City,	January 16, 1899
† Vanderpoel, Ambrose Ely, Chatham, N. J.,	May 16, 1898
Van Norden, Warner, New York City,	November 20, 1905
† Von Post, Herman C., New York City,	November 15, 1897
Waite, Joseph E., Roxbury, Mass.,	April 24, 1905
† Warburg, Felix M., New York City,	March 20, 1899
Weatherbee, Edwin H., New York City,	March 20, 1899
† Weeks, William Raymond, New York City,	May 16, 1882
† Westinghouse, George, Pittsburg, Pa.,	April 24, 1902

* Deceased † Life Member

† Wetmore, William Boerum, Allenhurst, N. J.,	May 20, 1879
White, Horace, New York City,	March 20, 1899
† Whittaker, Thomas, New York City,	May 17, 1897
Willets, John T., New York City,	May 15, 1883
Wills, Charles T., Greenwich, Conn.,	January 16, 1899
† Wilson, James B., New York City,	January 15, 1884
† Winslow, Edward F., New York City,	November 18, 1884
† Wood, Sarah Bowne (Mrs. Isaac F.), Rahway, N. J.,	January 15, 1878
† Wood, Walter, Philadelphia, Pa.,	March 20, 1899
† Wood, Wilmer Stanard, Newburgh, N. Y.,	July 16, 1867
Woodbury, John C., Rochester, N. Y.,	January 16, 1903
† Woodward, J. Otis, New York City,	November 18, 1879
Woolf, Solomon, New York City,	January 20, 1880
Wright, B. P., Schenectady, N. Y.,	May 15, 1905
† Wyckoff, Edward G., New York City,	March 30, 1903
Wykoff, Peter Brown, M.D., New York City,	March 17, 1885
† Zabriskie, Andrew C., New York City,	December 1, 1874

† Life Member

The
American Numismatic
AND
Archæological Society



Proceedings and Papers
Forty-Ninth Annual Meeting
1907



EDITED BY "THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY."

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC
AND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

AT THE
FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING,

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1907

AND LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

ALSO
PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY



NEW YORK
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

1907

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THE DE VINNE PRESS

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ELECTED JANUARY 21ST, 1907

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

J. SANFORD SALTUS

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Assistant Librarian, MANSFIELD L. HILLHOUSE

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PROCEEDINGS

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

THE Forty-ninth Annual Meeting of The American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held at the rooms of the Society, in the Hispanic Society Building, 156th Street, west of Broadway, New York City, on Monday evening, January 21, 1907, at half past eight o'clock, President Huntington presiding.

The Recording Secretary read the minutes of the regular meeting, November 19, 1906, and special meeting, January 7, 1907, which were on motion approved, after which the annual reports of the officers and committees were presented.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

To the President and Members of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:

The past year has been a notable one in the history of this Society.

The most important event was the beginning of work on the construction of the new building. The increased prestige that this gives to the Society is shown in the fact that the donations to its collections during the year are nearly fifty per cent. greater than during any year since its organization. What may they not be when the Society is actually occupying its building!

It might be noted, however, that at the present time the building is growing faster than the building fund, and it rests with the members of this Society to see to it that the building fund does not lag behind and thereby delay the completion of the building.

The Society's new home will be an ornament to the City; when it is completed New York will enjoy the distinction of containing the only building in the world erected for the sole purpose of a numismatic museum. The opportunity to assist in this work is a *privilege* that is now open to all the members of this Society, and those who take advantage of it will have the satisfaction, when they see it completed and the Society's beautiful collections arranged in it, of knowing that they had a part in making its erection possible.

The By-Laws of the Society provide that contributors of five hundred dollars or over at any one time shall be entitled "Patrons of the Society," and while

there has been a provision for "Patrons" for many years, none have been enrolled until during the past year; the roll now contains the names of ten Patrons.

An amendment to the Constitution, changing the name of the Society to The American Numismatic Society, will be presented for action this evening; this amendment has the unanimous approval of the Council.

On the first of last May the Society moved from its old quarters, at 1271 Broadway, to the room which was kindly placed at its disposal by the Hispanic Society of America, in its new building; this possesses the advantage of beautiful location, perfect security from fire and theft, and nearness to the Society's new building.

The payment of the Herbert Valentine bequest and the fees of life members have added thirty-nine hundred dollars to the permanent funds of the Society.

Since the last annual meeting three regular meetings and one special meeting of the Society have been held, also fifteen meetings of the Council.

The election of the following members is recommended: Julius de Lagerberg of Passaic, N. J., for annual member, and Magnus Emanuel Lagerberg, of Stockholm, Sweden, for corresponding member, both proposed by Mr. William Poillon.

If this recommendation is approved, the membership rolls of the Society will consist of eighteen honorary, fifty corresponding, one hundred and thirty-five life, and one hundred and twelve annual members, a total of three hundred and fifteen.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON,
DANIEL PARISH, JR.,
BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,
CHARLES PRYER,
S. WHITNEY DUNSCOMB, JR.,
WILLIAM POILLON,
EDWARD D. ADAMS,
NEWELL MARTIN,

Council of Administration.

It was moved and carried that the report be received and the recommendations adopted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

To the President, Officers and Members of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:

Your Corresponding Secretary desires to state that the usual number of queries have been received from all over the country, and while, as a rule, these letters are of but slight importance, they have all been answered to the best of his ability.

Most of them seem to be inspired by press notices in local papers, so that at times quite a bunch of correspondence seems to come almost simultaneously from some given section of the country.

Apart from this, the Annual Proceedings of our Society, handsomely bound in red morocco, through the generosity of our fellow-member Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, has been sent to the King of Italy, an honorary member of this Society, and an acknowledgment received, of which a crude translation accompanies this report.

Mr. Saltus has also contributed a copy, in silver, of the beautiful medal of John Paul Jones, which I have also recently sent to his Majesty, Victor Emanuel III, with a letter presenting it with the compliments of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,
Corresponding Secretary.

MINISTERO DELLA R. CASA

Divisione Prima

— No. 4351

MILAN, May 1st, 1906.

The King, my Sovereign, has received the copy of "the Annual Proceedings for 1905" of The American Numismatic and Archæological Society, of New York, which you have kindly sent him.

His Majesty, who takes a particular interest in such an important institution, accepted, with his usual kindly consideration, the publication, which illustrates the constant activity of your Society, and I am requested to thank you and your members, for the very kind gift.

While fulfilling this pleasant duty, I take the opportunity, dear sir, to express to you my profound respect.

THE MINISTER OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD

(Signed) PONZIO VAGLIA.

TO MR. HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,

*Corresponding Secretary of The American Numismatic
and Archæological Society, New York.*

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance on hand, January		Rent (1271 Broadway)....	\$ 300 00
20, 1906	\$ 330 14	Proceedings—1905 and 1906	332 62
Initiation fees and dues....	1,190 00	Stationery, postage and	
Interest	400 00	miscellaneous expenses..	576 09
Membership Medals and		Balance on hand	731 43
Certificates	20 00		
	\$1,940 14		1,940 14

PERMANENT FUNDS.

New York Numismatic Society Donation Fund.....	\$65 00
Dr. Isaac Wood Memorial Fund.....	100 00
William Poillon Fund.....	230 00
P. Hackley Barhydt Memorial Fund.....	500 00
Jay B. Cornell Bequest.....	1,000 00
Herbert Valentine Bequest.....	1,000 00
Life-membership Fund	13,097 53
	<hr/>
	\$15,992 53

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

One \$1,000 5% Bond, C. M. & St. P. R. R.....	\$1,000 00
One \$1,000 5% Bond, C. & N. W. R. R.....	1,000 00
Two \$1,000 5% Bonds, N. Y. Susq. & W. R. R.....	2,000 00
Two \$1,000 4% Bonds, Erie R. R. Prior Lien.....	2,000 00
One \$1,000 4% Bond, M. K. & T. R. R.....	1,000 00
Two \$500 4% Bonds, M. K. & T. R. R.....	1,000 00
Two \$1,000 4% Bonds, Chicago Transfer & Terminal.....	2,000 00
One \$1,000 4% Bond, St. L. & S. F. R. R.....	1,000 00
Deposited in Lincoln National Bank.....	4,992 53
	<hr/>
	\$15,992 53

Examined and found correct.

CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer.*

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,

WILLIAM POILLON,

Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

To the President and Members of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:

During the past year the Library of the Society has received the following accessions: 24 bound volumes, 69 pamphlets, 181 periodicals, 172 catalogues, and 7 miscellaneous, making a total of 453.

The following is a list of the donors:

Geoffrey Charlton Adams,
Frank DeWette Andrews,
Gustav Anjou,
American Art Annual,
The National Arts Club,
Public Art League of N. Y.,
Art Students' League of N. Y.,
A. H. Baldwin,
E. Boudeau,
Berlin Numismatic Society,
The Baker & Taylor Co.,
British Numismatic Society,
John Britnell,
Bavarian Numismatic Society,
Bauman L. Belden,

Fratelli Bosca,
Victor D. Brenner,
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Arthur H. Clark,
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S. H. & H. Chapman,
A. S. Clark,
MM. C. & E. Canessa,
The Connecticut Magazine,
Hal A. Day,
J. Dow,
H. Daragon,
H. R. Drowne,
The Dial Co.,

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Gen. J. Watts De Peyster,
H. de Morgan,
F. de Nobele,
J. de Lagerberg,
Thomas L. Elder,
Sir John Evans,
The Essex Institute,
L. Forrer,
Mary C. Greathouse,
Charles Gregory,
Mrs. Edward Groh,
Paul Genthner,
Geographical Society of Lima,
Henry Gray,
Otto Helbing,
Karl W. Hiersemann,
C. F. Hubert,
Adolph Hess,
Leo Hamburger,
Dr. Jacob Hirsch,
The R. R. Havens Co.,
T. D. Hawkins,
Ulrico Hoeppli,
Max J. Kohler,
Rudolph Kube,
Walter M. Kearns,
Library of Congress,
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Lupton Bros.,
Lyman H. Low,
W. H. Moore,
Dr. Eugen Merzbacher,
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston,
Metropolitan Museum of Art,
Julius Meili,
B. Max Mehl,
General Society of Mechanics & Tradesmen,
Henry Malkan,
Niel Morrow Ladd Book Co.,
N. Y. State Library,

N. Y. Post Graduate Medical School,
New England Society,
New London County Historical Society,
N. J. Historical Society,
N. Y. Genealogical & Biographical
Society,
Ontario Historical Society,
Oxford University Press,
Photo Era,
William Poillon,
Daniel Parish, Jr.,
Bernard Quaritch,
Sally Rosenberg,
Royal Museum, Berlin,
T. Reed & Co.,
Ludwig Rosenthal,
Southern Pacific Company,
Dr. Horatio R. Storer,
J. Sanford Saltus,
J. Schulman,
Spink & Sons,
St. Nicholas Society,
St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.,
Shepard Book Co.,
Syracuse Public Library,
The Southern Historical Society,
Smithsonian Institution,
L. W. Stillwell,
Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa,
Arthur Sambon,
Simmel & Co.,
C. F. Thieme,
Luther B. Tuthill,
Gen. Gates P. Thruston,
Union Library Society,
University of Toulouse,
University of Pennsylvania,
Vienna Numismatic Society,
W. C. Weight,
Wyoming Historical & Geological Society,
Zschiesche & Koder.

From the limited resources at its command, the Library has purchased a few books in Paris and Leipsic, including "The International Numismata Orientalia," a new edition of Marsden's "Numismata Orientalia," edited by E. Thomas. It is a series of the following brochures by the world's most eminent numismatists: Ancient Indian Weights, by Edw. Thomas; Coins of the Urtuki Turkumans, by Stanley Lane Poole; Coinage of Lydia and Persia from the earliest times to the Fall of the Achæmenidæ, by Barclay V. Head; Coins of the Tulum Dynasty, by Edw. Thos. Rogers; Parthian Coinage, by Percy Gardner; Ancient Coins and Measures of Ceylon, by T. W. Davids; and the most recent edition of Madden's Coins of the Jews.

It has also secured by exchange of duplicate periodicals, a copy of Lindsay's "Coinage of Scotland," and, by purchase, de Sauley's "Numismatics of the Crusades."

From the Director of the National Numismatic Museum at Athens, Greece, it has purchased the eight volumes complete to date of the "International Journal of Numismatic Archæology," edited by him. This publication is devoted to the Science of Numismatics, as it relates to the Archæology, History, History of Art, Mythology, Geography, Epigraphy, Sphragistics and Metrology of the Ancients, and especially the Greeks, Romans, and Byzantines; the articles being written in Greek, French, German, English, and Italian, according to the language of the author. Within its scope it seems destined to become a clearing-house of ideas in the numismatic world.

Among the more important books acquired by gift may be mentioned Bahr-feldt's "Coinage of the Roman Republic," a supplement to Babelon's work on Consular Money, from Mr. Richard H. Lawrence; "Wampum as a Currency" and "The History of the Soldiers' Medals issued by the State of West Virginia as 'Tokens of Respect' to those of her citizens who served in the Army of the United States," from Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr.; and "Coins of Ancient Sicily," by G. F. Hill, from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus.

The British Numismatic Society, of which our Society is a member, has sent us its "Journal and Proceedings," a handsome volume containing many papers on the British Coinage.

It might be suggested here that our Society would be in a better position to receive the valuable publications of foreign Numismatic Societies, if it had publications of its own to offer in exchange.

With the balance of Mr. Lawrence's subscription of fifty dollars, the binding of books and periodicals has been continued during the year.

The small number of books donated during the past year would seem to indicate that, while sensible of the deficiencies in its cabinets, our Society considers that its Library is complete. However flattering this may be to the Librarian, it is not true. So long as men continue to observe and think, no library will ever be complete. The volumes are well selected, but the major part of them were acquired years ago, and in the intervening period many new books have appeared in the old fields, as well as new editions of older works, while the ever-increasing importance of our relations with Japan and other Eastern countries has opened up many new fields.

In our Library should be found every known standard authority on Numismatics that might prove useful to the scholar as well as the collector.

Our rooms should be the resort of the historian, the artist, the man of letters, the political economist, the financier, the jurist, and the statesman, who would find that Numismatics, while it embraces no one of the arts and sciences, supplements and illustrates them all, and would thus gain a new appreciation of its utility and dignity.

In the new building, which it is hoped the Society will soon occupy, there will be ample room for growth for many years to come, and a fund that would enable the Library to acquire at all times the best that the markets of the world afford, would greatly facilitate its growth.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. WHITNEY DUNSCOMB, JR.,

Librarian.

REPORT OF THE CURATOR

To the President, Officers and Members of the Numismatic and Archaeological Society:

The undersigned, your Curator, begs to report that the year 1906 has indeed been a banner year, so far as accessions of our collections are concerned, not merely numerically, but in the character and value of the specimens donated. Our accessions number 7712 pieces.

Our fellow-member Mr. J. Sanford Saltus has placed us under great obligations by a series of magnificent donations, which I feel have given us in certain directions collections far ahead of those possessed by any similar body. We now have, thanks to his generosity, a complete set of United States cents, including many proofs and varieties, among which there is a magnificent specimen of the rare clover-leaf cent of 1793, a complete set of half-cents, the complete series of United States gold dollars, the extremely rare Mormon gold two-and-one-half and five-dollar pieces, the full set of the issue for the year 1906 of the coins of King Edward VII, and nine English gold coins covering the period from James I (1604) to Anne (1710).

Our series of American coins has further been enriched by two magnificent specimens of fifty-dollar California gold, from our President, Mr. Huntington; a silver peace medal, from Mr. Herbert E. Morey; sixteen medals of the Admiral Vernon series, from Benjamin Betts; a silver Franklin medal, from Edward D. Adams; and from our Committee on American Medals, one hundred and thirty pieces of Lovett's dies.

Among other contributions we have received from Sir Bache Cunard some fine specimens of foreign coins; from Yale University a bronze medal, commemorating its bi-centennial; from the Committee in Charge, a silver medal commemorating the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in the United States; from the Hispanic Society, other bronze and silver medals; and from our own Committee on Publication of American medals, silver and bronze specimens of the John Paul Jones medals issued recently by the Society. From the Sons of the Revolution we have received the Tallmadge-Fraunces Tavern medal; from the Department of State of the United States, the medal commemorating the 200th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin; and from our President, Mr. Huntington, the medal struck by the New York Historical Society, commemorating its centennial and bearing the bust of John Pintard, its founder, in gold, of which but two specimens were struck. From Charles K. Warner, of Philadelphia, we received a large number of celebration and G. A. R. medals.

Our series of Masonic medals and chapter mark pennies has been augmented by donations from Dr. B. P. Wright, James Ten Eyck, David S. Skinner, Charles P. Huntington, Benno Loewy, Dr. Joseph E. Waitt, Saram R. Ellison, M.D., Charles G. Braxmar Co., and others.

The Gregory Cabinet of Oriental Coins has received during the past year many additions from its founder, our fellow-member Mr. Charles Gregory. Among so many valuable pieces it is difficult to make a selection for individual mention, and we can only refer to a magnificent gold Japanese Oban, one of the

largest gold coins in existence; also a number of specimens of shell and cowrie ring money from Solomon's Island, and of bronze ring money from Nubia, which is said to have been taken from the stomach of a crocodile.

Our foreign collection has been enriched by donations from our Vice-President, Daniel Parish, Jr., of two gold medals and a number of double crowns. We have received from Major S. F. Armstrong, nine Spanish medals and decorations; from President Huntington, a large French gold medal of Louis Philippe and four fine Swedish plate dalers; from our Treasurer, Charles Pryer, fifty-six Indian silver coins, and from Prof. Warren G. Waterman, one hundred and seventy-four specimens of the coins of the two Sicilies. To Prof. Waterman we are also indebted for the large collection formed by the late Judge Warren D. Gookin, consisting of 2063 ancient Greek and Roman bronze coins. As Judge Gookin formed his collection prior to 1868, it naturally contains specimens not readily obtainable at this time.

In the death of our late Librarian, Mr. Herbert Valentine, the Society suffered a severe loss. Mr. Valentine's interests in the Society during his many years' membership, during a great portion of which time he held the position of Librarian, is, of course, well known to the older members of the Society; and that interest continued after his death—as appeared by a provision in his will giving the Society one thousand dollars—and was recognized by his brother, Samuel H. Valentine, who donated to the Society Mr. Valentine's numismatic collection, consisting of 2880 pieces, the accession of which has enabled us to fill up many gaps and improve our series of American coins and political tokens.

Ours is The American Numismatic Society and it naturally should be our endeavor to obtain as complete a collection as possible of American coins, medals, tokens, and badges. Ours should be the depository of at least one specimen of everything of a numismatic character which appertains to our country. While our efforts in the past, and especially during the past year, have enabled us to do much in this direction, there are still many gaps in the silver and gold coins of the regular mint series and our collections are especially weak in two of the most interesting branches of American numismatics, to wit: the coins issued during the Colonial period of our history and the private gold coins issued in the West and South.

I also beg to acknowledge the donations received by Col. Mills and Henry Booth, two of our fellow-members, to our collection of Colonial and Continental paper money, of 115 specimens.

I have also added to our collection, out of the balance of \$103.94, of the die-cutting fund, which was turned over to me and which has been fully expended by me.

I cannot close this report without mentioning the magnificent coin cabinet presented to the Society by President Huntington. Scarcely had my report, calling attention to the fact that our means of properly housing the collections already on hand had been exhausted, been presented, than the President, unselfish as ever, and ever desirous of enabling the Society to put its best foot forward, promptly presented us the means of at least partly relieving the congestion. The great accessions during the past year and those which we hope to obtain during the present year, however, render the cabinet space at our command wholly insufficient, and as soon as we occupy our new building,

additional relief in that direction will have to be obtained. I feel certain that the mere mention of the necessity will bring the desired relief.

The following is the list of donors:

J. R. Abarbanell,
Edward D. Adams,
Frank DeWette Andrews,
Major S. T. Armstrong,
Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co.,
George E. Baxter,
Henry W. Beckwith,
Bauman L. Belden,
Benjamin Betts,
Henry Booth,
John H. Bopp,
Charles G. Braxmar,
C. G. Braxmar Co.,
Victor D. Brenner,
E. Nelson Brown,
Chicago Heights Chapter No. 218, Illinois,
Committee on American Medals,
Committee on the Publication of Medals,
Charles A. Conover, Grand Secretary,
John Edward Cooper,
Arthur B. Coover,
Van Alstyne H. Cornell, M.D.,
Covington Chapter No. 35, Kentucky,
Sir Bache Cunard,
P. S. Davis,
J. de Lagerberg,
Henry de Morgan,
Adam Denzler,
Department of State, Washington, D. C.,
George W. Devinny,
Henry R. Drowne,
H. Russell Drowne, Jr.,
William Elmer Edwards,
Thomas L. Elder,
Saram R. Ellison, M.D.,
Evergreen Chapter No. 77, Wisconsin,
Fairmont Chapter No. 50, Minnesota,
Founders and Patriots of America,
Hugo O. Greenhood,
Charles Gregory,
Mrs. Edward Groh,
Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden,
Fay Hemstead,
Frank C. Higgins,
J. B. Holmes,
Archer M. Huntington,
Charles P. Huntington,
T. H. Isitt,
William King,
King Hiram Chapter, Massachusetts,
Richard Lambert,
Lars Larsen,
Francis Lathrop,

Richard Hoe Lawrence,
Benno Loewy,
H. C. Logan,
Lovell Moore Chapter No. 88, Michigan,
Newell Martin,
Jos. Mayer & Bros.,
Robert W. McLachlan,
B. Max Mehl,
Abraham G. Mills,
Moise-Klinkner Co.,
Monitor Lodge F. & A. M., Massachusetts,
Herbert E. Morey,
Numismatic & Antiquarian Society, Montreal,
W. Scott O'Connor,
Daniel Parish, Jr.,
Nelson P. Pehrson,
George A. Pettigrew, Grand Secretary,
Alfred S. Pettit,
John Edward Poillon,
Richard H. Poillon,
William Poillon,
William Clark Poillon,
Charles Pryer,
S. H. Quint's Sons Co.,
Charles M. Robbins Co.,
John Robinson,
Charles L. Russell,
J. Sanford Saltus,
Andrew Schwaab,
R. F. Scoffern,
Seovill Manufacturing Co.,
Frederick P. Scudder,
Valdemar Sillo, M.D.,
David S. Skinner, D.D.S.,
James B. Smith,
Southern California Stamp Co.,
Sons of the Revolution, New York,
Eben Storer,
William H. Sutton,
James Ten Eyck,
A. Howard Thomas,
Iv. Throndsen,
Unity Chapter R. A. M., Massachusetts,
Albert H. Van Deusen,
Veteran Association 5th New York Volunteer Infantry,
Veteran Association 165th Regiment New York Volunteers,
Joseph E. Waitt,
Charles K. Warner,
Washington Chapter No. 25, Ohio,
Warren Gookin Waterman,

James W. Webb,
Wendell & Greenwood,
R. M. Wilcox,
Charles B. Wilkinson,
E. R. Williamson & Co.,
R. Winters,

Dr. B. P. Wright,
Yale University,
Farran Zerbe,
Committee of the 250th Anniversary Settlement of Jews in the U. S.

The accessions during the year were 4351 coins, of which 77 are of gold, 557 silver, 3447 bronze and copper, 26 brass, 195 nickel, 1 tin, 3 lead, 7 shell, and 38 base metal; and 3361 medals, insignia, and tokens, of which 10 are gold, 117 silver, 1698 copper and bronze, 584 brass, 108 aluminum, 599 white metal, 39 gilt and enamel, and 206 various other metals.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Curator*.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIOGRAPHER

During the past year the deaths of four life members, one annual member, and three corresponding members have been reported.

WILLIAM MORTON GRINNELL

WILLIAM MORTON GRINNELL, elected a Life Member January 15, 1906, died on February 9, 1906, at 873 Madison Avenue, New York, of pneumonia, after a short illness. He was a member of the board of directors of the Illinois Central Railroad, of the Rio Grande, Sierre Madre and Pacific Railroad, of the Mount Morris Bank, of the Gunly Mountain Coal Company, and of the Sea Beach Land Company. He was a member of the Union and Metropolitan and Lawyers' Clubs and of the Bar Association, of New York, the Meadow Club of Southampton, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. He was a member of the Legion of Honor of France, having been one of the first Americans to receive that honor. He was also a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants. He received his education at Harvard and at German universities and was graduated in law in Paris. He was a member of the bar in Paris, where he was at one time counsellor of the American legation and was also a member of the bar in New York. During the Harrison administration he was third assistant secretary of state in Washington and for a time was in charge of the State Department. He was a member of the late banking firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. During the Spanish war he was commissioned major. He published two books, "Regeneration of the United States" and "Social Theories and Social Facts." In 1898 he married Elizabeth Lee Ernst, a daughter of General O. H. Ernst, of the corps of engineers of the army, by whom he had two children, all of whom survive him. His funeral was at his house in New York on February 11. He was then buried in Greenfield, Mass., where his ancestors settled in 1628.

JOHN ASPINWALL HADDEN

JOHN ASPINWALL HADDEN, elected a Life Member May 15, 1893, died December 21, 1906, in his eighty-ninth year.

Mr. Hadden was a collector of war medals and was also a veteran of the Seventh Regiment; a member of the New York Historical Society and the American Geographical Society.

EDWIN B. HOLDEN

EDWIN B. HOLDEN, elected a Life Member March 20, 1905, was born in the City of Syracuse, New York, on the 19th day of November, 1861, and died in the City of New York on June 8, 1906. He was the son of Edwin R. and Emmeline T. Holden. He came to the City of New York at the age of three years and was educated at the old Charlier School. He entered Columbia College in 1879, graduating in the year 1883. He entered the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company in that year and continued there for about two years, when he organized the firm of William Horre & Company, engaged in the business of distributing coal at retail in the City of New York, with which firm he was connected at the time of his death.

His amusement and principal pursuit during his lifetime was the collection of rare books, prints, and similar articles. His particular pursuit in the line of books was the first editions of American authors, and in prints, those of Washington and Franklin, his collection of prints of Washington being almost a complete one of all the prints known of him.

For a number of years he was actively engaged in the Club Bindery as the President of this organization and its General Manager. He was President of the Grolier Club and took an active interest in all the affairs of this Club.

He was also a member of the Century Association and of the University Club.

ROLAND GREENE MITCHELL

ROLAND GREENE MITCHELL, elected a Life Member February 16, 1881, died at his residence, Wildwood, Great Neck, L. I., June 6, 1906.

He was very philanthropic and deeply interested in improving the condition of the poor. He was descended from Gen. Greene of the Revolution, Roger Williams, and the second Royal Governor of Rhode Island, B. Arnold. His great-grandfather, William Minturn, was a partner of Gov. Gibbs of Newport, R. I., and his grandfather, Henry Post, was one of the founders of Grinnell, Minturn & Co. He resided with his two brothers, Arthur Minturn and Albert M. Post Mitchell.

JOHN LOVETT BROWER

JOHN LOVETT BROWER, elected an Annual Member of the Society March 19, 1906, died on December 20, 1906.

Mr. Brower was born in New York City, January 11, 1844, and was educated at the College of the City of New York, also graduating from the Columbia Law School.

He was a member of the Third Company, 7th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., and on August 12, 1863, was commissioned Captain of Company D, 3d United States Colored Infantry; being promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the same regiment September 13, 1865.

After being mustered out of the United States service he took up the law as a profession and became a student of languages, speaking several and reading with ease many of the foreign dialects.

JOHN ADAMS BOLEN

JOHN ADAMS BOLEN, of Springfield, Mass., elected a Corresponding Member May 28, 1868, died March 14, 1906.

Mr. Bolen was born in New York City, November 10, 1826, and went to Springfield in 1850, where he at one time conducted a die-sinking establishment. For a number of years past he had devoted his time to the collection of old books, minerals, stamps, and coins, and had an interesting and valuable collection. He was a member of the Buffalo Historical Society and of Hampden Lodge of Masons.

His widow, who was Eliza B. Pease, of Springfield, and a son and daughter survive him.

GEORGE McARTHUR

The death of GEORGE McARTHUR of Maldon, Victoria, Australia, elected a Corresponding Member January 15, 1894, has been reported by the Secretary.

For many years Mr. McArthur has been a constant correspondent and a frequent contributor to the library and cabinet of the Society.

By his death this Society suffers a severe loss, for his devotion was unceasing in the science of Numismatics and his letters and donations were of great interest.

GEORGE W. RODE

GEORGE W. RODE, elected a Corresponding Member of the Society November 16, 1880, died July 30, 1904, at his residence, 423 Whitney Street, Wilksburg, a suburb of Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. Rode was born in July, 1858, and at the age of fifteen entered the Pittsburg office of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, where he rapidly rose to the position of cashier, which he held up to the time of his death.

He was an enthusiastic philatelist and was deeply interested in the organization of the Twin City Philatelic Association in 1888, becoming Secretary of the Twin City Society. He was a veteran member of the American Philatelic Association and a moving spirit in the Pittsburg Philatelic Club, of which he was Secretary.

He was also a collector of coins and medals and was the last of the charter members of the Allentown Turnverein of Pittsburg, his German parentage attaching him to this organization. He is survived by his widow, a son, and a daughter.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES G. DODD,
Historiographer.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS

To the President and Members of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:

The Committee on Papers and Publications begs leave to report that during the past year two papers have been read by members of the Society; the first, "A New York Collection of Ancient and Modern Coins, as described in the year 1800, by the Owner," read by Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., on March 19, 1906; the second, entitled "Our Paper Money—'Greenbacks,'" by Henry Russell Drowne and George H. Blake, read by Mr. Drowne on January 7, 1907.

Also at the November meeting two papers communicated by members were read by the Secretary, as follows: "On the Real Date of the Canadian 1820 Harp Tokens," by R. W. McLachlan, of Montreal, Canada, and a paper on "The National Collection at the United States Mint," by Farran Zerbe.

Under the direction of your Committee, the Annual Proceedings of the Society, for the year ending January 15, 1906, have been printed and distributed to the members.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES G. DODD,
CHARLES PRYER,
BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF MEDALS

To the President and Members of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:

The Committee on the Publication of Medals reports the issue of the second of the series of medals "commemorative of notable events in the history of this country, or of persons who have rendered distinguished services in the discovery or development of America."

The recent discovery of the remains of John Paul Jones and the action taken by the United States Government, in sending a squadron of war vessels to convey the remains to the United States Naval Academy, for permanent interment in the crypt at Annapolis, constituted so important an event in the history of our nation that your Committee felt justified in departing from its plan of chronological procedure, to commemorate at this time the valor and brilliant services of John Paul Jones.

This action was facilitated by the residence in Paris, at the period when the international ceremonies took place, of the American medalist, Victor D. Brenner, whose services were engaged for the design and execution of the John Paul Jones plaque.

This plaque is rectangular in form, about three and one eighth inches in length, two and five sixteenths inches in width and one sixteenth of an inch in thickness.

The obverse consists of a portrait bust, in high relief, studied from the

original bust, modeled from life by Jean-Antoine Houdon, now owned by a member of this Society.

The reverse shows a picture of Fame proclaiming, in the words of the Special Ambassador of the United States, when formally delivering the remains of John Paul Jones to the United States Government, "America claims her illustrious dead." In the background is shown, faintly in outline, the dome of the chapel-tomb of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., while in front is portrayed the funeral procession, of July 6, 1905, when the gun-carriage bier, decorated with the flags of the two nations, was drawn through the avenues of Paris by the horses of the French artillery and escorted by the sailors from the visiting squadron of the American Navy.

The number of plaques issued has been limited to

1 in gold for a member of the Society,
100 in silver, and
100 in bronze,

all of which were struck at the French mint, with the exception of the one in gold. The issue has been disposed of in the following manner:

Presented in the name of the Society to General Horace Porter,

LL.D., recently Ambassador of the United States to France,	1 in silver,
and to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis,	1 in silver,
appropriated to the Numismatic Society,	1 in bronze,
and likewise,	1 in silver.

The remainder of the silver plaques, as well as those in bronze, were offered by circular, dated December 1, 1906, for subscription by the members of the Society, for the period of one month, ending January 1, 1907, at the price of \$10 each in silver and \$8 each in bronze.

By supplemental applications, chiefly made by members of this Committee, the entire issue of the plaques has been subscribed for, with the result that the Committee will have remaining, after paying all expenses, the net sum of about \$400, as the nucleus of a fund available for the purposes of the Committee on the Publication of Medals, as established by the resolution of the Society of March 18, 1901.

Should any members of the Society, or others, desire examples of the John Paul Jones plaque, they will be supplied at the original price of issue, so long as they remain, upon application therefor to Mr. James D. Hague, Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee, at 18 Wall Street, New York City.

To those who are not familiar with the career of John Paul Jones attention is directed to

"Paul Jones," by Augustus C. Buell. Commemoration Edition with a supplementary chapter upon the recovery of the body by General Horace Porter, LL.D.

"Letters of Paul Jones, printed from unpublished originals" by the Bibliophile Society of Boston.

"Calendar of John Paul Jones Manuscripts in the Library of Congress," com-

piled under the direction of Charles Henry Lincoln, Ph.D., and published by the United States Government in 1903.

"The recovery of the body of John Paul Jones, by General Horace Porter, LL.D.," the October Century Magazine, 1905.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD D. ADAMS,
STEPHEN BAKER,
JAMES D. HAGUE,
ALEXANDER E. ORR,
WILLIAM R. PETERS,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN MEDALS

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, Gentlemen:

Your Committee on American Medals reports as follows:

Mr. Ferdinand I. Ilsley, of Newark, N. J., was elected a member of the Society May 10, 1866, and was the first Jerseyman to join its resident membership. He was one of the founders of The Essex County Antiquarian and Numismatic Society, which was organized at Newark, N. J., March 29, 1869. He was an enthusiastic and successful collector of choice American coins, but later disposed of them. He retained his choice collection of hard times and war tokens and store cards, and the Committee have procured the donation of the war tokens, on condition that they be retained, as a collection, separately, as a memorial of the late Mr. Ilsley's membership. It is requested that no acknowledgment be made of the donation. Through the same source, the Committee have also secured for the Society a small French decoration, and, by exchange of a few pieces, with the consent of the donor, and by the contribution of a few others, of which the Society lacked specimens, have very materially improved the Society's collection of hard times tokens and store cards.

Mr. Lyman Haynes Low has obtained from Mr. Henry W. Beckwith the donation of an engraved silver medal, on one side of which is inscribed "The Gift of Franklin," below which are two quill pens, crossed, and an open book, and, on the other side, the words "Adjudged by the School Committee as A Reward of Merit to Will^m Bell White 1799." William Bell White was the grandson of Major William Bell, at one time Captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, and was the grandfather of William Bell White Howe, late Episcopal Bishop of South Carolina. The medal was given to Master White by the Boston English High School, which school still maintains the fund given by Benjamin Franklin and distributes the medals to deserving pupils.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM R. WEEKS,
CLARENCE STORM,
JOSEPH E. WAITT,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN INSIGNIA

Mr. President and Fellow-members:

Your Committee on American Insignia would report that during the past year it has obtained considerable valuable information, and, while the additions to the collection were not very numerous, they included several specimens that were badly needed and which your Committee has been trying, for several years, to secure.

In 1905 a new design for the United States Medal of Honor was adopted and a large proportion of those to whom the medal was awarded, before the change, have exchanged their old medals for the new ones; this new design is for the army medal only, the navy medal not being changed.

Your Committee has made several attempts to induce the War Department to deposit one of these new medals with the Society, but without success.

The Society's collection contains the medal of the old design and the navy medal, and now its greatest need is the medal of the new design. It certainly should have examples of all the Government decorations, especially as there are so few of them.

The collection contains the insignia of the societies relating to the Colonial Wars, Revolution, and War of 1812, excepting those composed of women, of which only one—The Daughters of the American Revolution—has so far been secured. The insignia of other women's societies relating to these periods are badly needed in the collection, and any assistance in procuring them would be appreciated. Of the later wars, nearly all of the important societies are represented, including many Confederate.

There are many hereditary societies, eligibility to which does not depend on military service,—such as the Mayflower Descendants, Holland Society of New York, Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, Colonial Dames and others,—which are not in the Society's collection.

Your Committee would be grateful for any help, financial or otherwise, in filling these gaps.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
GEORGE F. KUNZ,
J. SANFORD SALTUS,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE

To the President and Members of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:

The Building Committee has to report as follows:

First—The amount of subscriptions to the Building Fund, names of subscribers and cash receipts and payments.

Second—Progress on the building.

The total amount of subscriptions to the Building Fund up to date is \$23,985.08.

Among the subscribers the following have contributed \$500 or more, and thus have become patrons of the Society :

Mrs. C. P. Huntington,	Archer M. Huntington,
Mrs. J. Sanford Saltus,	Richard H. Lawrence,
Edward D. Adams,	J. Sanford Saltus,
Isaac E. Gates,	Mortimer L. Schiff,
Edwin Hawley,	Felix M. Warburg.

The other subscribers are as follows :

Miss Rachel F. Barrington,	Mansfield L. Hillhouse,
Frank De Wette Andrews,	Rev. James B. Nies,
Samuel P. Avery,	John Jay White, Jr.,
Bauman L. Belden,	Henry Parish,
Victor D. Brenner,	B. S. Philbrook,
Henry Russell Drowne,	De Witt S. Smith,
Sir John Evans,	James Speyer,
Charles Gregory,	Gen. Gates P. Thruston.

Anonymous contributions, amounting to \$6,000, have also been received.

Subscriptions paid in	\$23,860 08
Interest on daily balances in bank	531 37
	<hr/>
	\$24,391 45
Payments on account of work on building	9,405 93
	<hr/>
Balance on hand	\$14,985 52

PROGRESS ON THE BUILDING

The architect, Mr. Charles P. Huntington, has written to the Building Committee the following letter showing progress of the work up to date, and stating when, it is hoped, the building will be completed :

NEW YORK, January 18th, 1907.

Mansfield L. Hillhouse, Esq., Secretary Building Committee, American Numismatic Society, West 156th St., New York City :

DEAR SIR:—

In accordance with your recent request I have the honor to submit to you a statement in reference to the new building for The American Numismatic Society, now in the course of erection, for the benefit of those members of the Society who have not followed the course of the work.

During the winter of 1906 the architect was asked to submit sketches for a suitable building to go on the lots (100 ft. by 50 ft.) donated to the Society by Mr. Archer M. Huntington. These drawings, after some changes, were approved by different members of the Society, and the contract was signed, April 27th, 1906, with the contractor, Mr. John Clark Udall, to build this according to above mentioned designs, and accompanying specifications, for a sum not to exceed forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$47,500.00). This amount was also

to cover the finishing of the terrace, copings, and balustrades, on the part of the plot not covered by the building.

The structure is sixty-three feet in length by thirty-eight feet in width and consists of two stories in the main part to be used by the members, while the low grade of 155th Street, at the south, enabled the architect to provide a small, two-storied basement, in which are furnished boiler and coal-rooms, and janitor's quarters.

The building proper is divided into a main exhibition room with balcony, lighted from above, with smaller rooms, for various purposes, opening off on each floor: its exterior style of architecture is similar to that of the Hispanic Society Museum. It was determined to make the structural part of the building of reinforced concrete, which will insure its lasting and fire-proof qualities.

Excavation was begun last spring, but it was not until some time after that the drawings were passed by the New York Building Department, which is particularly strict in regard to this form of construction, and demanded complete and innumerable structural details, which were furnished. The wooden forms and reinforcement bars were set to the second story floor level, ready for the concrete, by December 8th, on which date the architect was directed by the Building Committee to discontinue the work until spring.

The probabilities are that the structural part of the building will be finished in the spring, and that the exterior and interior finish will be completed, and the edifice ready for occupancy, by midsummer, or early autumn, of this year.

Contracts have been let for heating, complete electric lighting and fixtures, plumbing, exterior and interior finish and other small details.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES P. HUNTINGTON.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, *Chairman*,
EDWARD D. ADAMS,
BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
ALFRED J. BLOOR,
ROBERT HEWITT,

MANSFIELD L. HILLHOUSE,
WILLIAM POILLON,
CHARLES PRYER,
J. OTIS WOODWARD,
Committee.

PRESIDENT HUNTINGTON'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

Ladies and Gentlemen:

One year ago this Society was upon the point of undertaking perhaps the most important venture of its existence. Our plans for the future were uncertain; much work of preparation was to be done; many important details were still to be considered.

To-night we see our plans well under way toward completion. Our collections and books have been moved to within convenient reach of our new home, and our friends have become accustomed to the change of our position and are, we may safely say, more alive to the fact of our existence than at any previous time in our history.

To speak to this Society to-night of marked progress in the past year is a pleasure which was anticipated, but to report the surprising encouragement which we have received in many ways is an even greater pleasure.

It has been clearly demonstrated that our decision to occupy a building at a point which seemed at first, to some of our members, too far up-town, was not a mistaken one. It has been found that the place chosen is not inaccessible, and that in the near future the distance from what is looked upon as a central point in the city promises to offer no difficulty.

Our building has steadily advanced and can now be delayed only by cold weather. The rough work of excavation and the construction of foundation is finished; the structure is well above ground and from this time the work may proceed with increased rapidity. There has been no serious difficulty as to delivery of materials, or the usual delaying causes, and we may reasonably hope that the coming summer will see the completion of the work.

In anticipation, therefore, of new conditions, it may be well to consider briefly our future plans and organization. At the present moment we have 315 members. This number is certainly small when we consider the extent of the work to be done, and an effort must be made to extend the interest in numismatics by drawing into the Society many who are already our friends, but who from various causes have not as yet taken an active interest in our affairs. As to the amounts we have thus far received, I find that only a small percentage of our members have subscribed to the building fund, about one in ten, in fact. I feel that the number will be greatly increased during the coming year, for I know it is the wish of those who have the welfare of the Society most at heart, that this new building should be representative of the interest of as many of our members as possible. The amount of each subscription is less important than the loyal support of our undertaking which it expresses. As to this support, it is indeed a pleasure to call to the attention of our Society once more the admirable work which has been done during the past year by our officers and members, who have daily given evidence of their untiring interest and loyalty.

It is the duty of this Society to encourage medallic art, and through its members and friends to aid in bringing about a more extended understanding of its value. There are several ways in which this may be done: First, in our publications. Whatever plans for a journal under our direction may develop later, we shall have frequent opportunities of publishing in our transactions papers of peculiar interest; and the field may be somewhat extended by articles bearing, not only upon numismatics, but of general historical value as well.

The exhibition in the new room of the Society of a large portion of the specimens, now all but inaccessible, will have its decided effect, as the public for the first time will have an opportunity of seeing the importance of this collection. The arrangement of cabinets and cases will be one of the matters soon to be taken in hand.

The time is approaching also for the consideration of the publication of a catalogue. This is a matter which should receive the attention of the Society soon after we enter the new building. It may not be thought well at first to make of this a very elaborate production. Its development may be allowed a considerable period of time, but the issuing of such a volume or volumes will at once bring us into closer touch with other societies like our own, and extend the knowledge of

our collection. A catalogue which by its detail, illustrations, or printing will become of permanent value for reference may well be the result.

A question has, from time to time, in the past year, been agitated in regard to a modification of the title of our organization. Had the Society continued as heretofore, making but gradual change from year to year, this matter would not perhaps have so soon received attention. But for various reasons it has now assumed some importance and should be dealt with finally at this meeting.

It should be borne in mind that our original name was The American Numismatic Society, and as such we continued for the first seven years of our existence. At that time it was thought well to add the word Archæological. The character of the Society, and of its collection, has increasingly rendered this title inappropriate. We are not, except in a vague sense, an Archæological Society. But beyond its inappropriateness there is serious difficulty in the use of this title. The increased activity of the past year has brought our work more fully to the notice of several owners of archæological and historical matter, and only recently a large and valuable collection of Indian and Revolutionary relics has been offered to us.

The question arises: are we, as an Archæological Society, to accept this gift, and if so, and it is, as we may reasonably expect, but one among others which will in natural course come to us, what are we to do with it? The plans of our present building contemplate the placing on exhibition of a large collection of coins and medals, but these plans do not provide for even a small group of archæological specimens. If such work is to be ours, we at once enter the field occupied by old and active institutions, and we must be prepared not only to increase our building to many times its present size, but we must be willing, for years to come, to do badly what others are doing well. In view of this, and the seeming willingness on the part of many of our members, it would seem best to restore the original name of our Society.

The science of numismatics has often, in the minds of intelligent people, an association with collections of coins made in childhood, and the realization that a coin may be an original document of unique and inestimable value to the historian, is not always understood. A question was recently asked a member as to what was the value of a society of numismatics. The question may seem a foolish one, but it deserves an answer.

It is not my intention to make a defense of the position or aims of this Society, for nothing of the kind is needed. We have stood for forty-nine years an organized body for the encouragement of art in a special field. We have done this in a country where most men have had little time to do for art what others in older countries have done; but they have in increasing numbers sought for the best examples, and our museums are beginning to tell the result. Here in our own collection this result is also seen.

For what then do we stand? First, for an ideal by which we hope to see the full recognition of the art of the medalist. We hope to see, each day and each hour, in America the circulation of actual works of art. Of all efforts to bring to the attention of the people in general the finest expressions of the great artists in metal, ours is the most extended and the most general. We propose to endeavor to correct the conception that the value of a dime is in its silver or in its stamp of sovereignty. There is a value beyond this which is incalculable. It is

the expression of an artistic conception which is passed over and over again from hand to hand. If this is the work of art at which the world will look closest, let us make it one which will repay the examination. It far from fulfils any such mission at this time.

Now as to our collection. Need I speak of the value of the Greek and Roman coinage as a means of suggesting the best which may be incorporated in our own? Need I recall the value of the wonderful medallie productions of the Renaissance, or the immense historic value of the portraits that have been preserved for us of rulers, statesmen, or distinguished men? In this gallery of celebrities alone may be found many of those faces from which we most eagerly draw conclusions as to character and life. Need I speak of coins which establish dates, of medals which add vital footnotes to history, of coins which are the only remaining evidence of the existence of a king or even of a dynasty? Is it necessary to recall the knowledge we gain of the uses of metals, of alloys, of refining; of the advance of mechanical science evidenced in the method of striking, or the cutting of dies; of the thousand points at which these arts and this knowledge have touched the lives of men from the earliest known times, and before, to the present day? All these things need scant mention, for beyond them and above them is the aim of this Society to stand for the encouragement and growth of art among our own people.

The Secretary then read the following notice, of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which had been sent to the members of the Society:

NEW YORK, January 14, 1907.

The following amendment to the Constitution of this Society was presented at the regular meeting, November 19, 1906, has been approved by the Council, and will be acted upon at the annual meeting, January 21, 1907.

CONSTITUTION. ARTICLE I.

Strike out the words "AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL" on the second line.

Proposed by

Archer M. Huntington,
Daniel Parish, Jr.,
William Poillon,

Bauman L. Belden,
Victor D. Brenner,
S. Whitney Dunscornb, Jr.,

Nelson P. Pehrson,
Thomas L. Elder,
William R. Weeks.

The adoption of this amendment will change the name of the Society to THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

This amendment, on motion of Mr. Belden, seconded by Mr. Adams, was then adopted.

The following resolution, presented by Mr. Dunscornb, was adopted:

Resolved: That the Board of Directors of this Society be authorized, and they hereby are authorized, to take all measures needed to carry into legal effect the amendment to Article I. of its Constitution.

It was moved, by Mr. Drowne, and carried:

That the Council be authorized to change the Society's seal to conform with its change of name.

It was moved, by Mr. Belden, and carried:

That the standing committee, known as the Committee on Archæology, be discontinued.

The following resolution, presented by Mr. Brenner and amended by Mr. Weeks, was adopted:

Resolved: That the dies of all medals, struck by the Society, be canceled in some minor way that will not destroy their artistic beauty.

The following resolutions, presented by Mr. Poillon, were adopted:

Whereas: Professor Warren G. Waterman, of Fiske University, Nashville, Tenn., has presented to this Society a large collection of Greek and Roman coins made by the late Judge Warren D. Gookin prior to 1868, Now, therefore, be it

Resolved: That we, the members of this Society assembled at the annual meeting, desire to express to Professor Waterman our sincere thanks for his generous donation, which has been received and accepted by the Council of Administration, and to assure the donor of the deep appreciation of this Society, and be it further

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Professor Waterman.

ELECTION

The annual election was next in order, and resulted as follows, by unanimous vote:

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, *President*; DANIEL PARISH, JR., and J. SANFORD SALTUS, *Vice-Presidents*; BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN, *Recording Secretary*; HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, *Corresponding Secretary*; CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer*; S. WHITNEY DUNSCOMB, JR., *Librarian*; WILLIAM POILLON, *Curator*; EDWARD D. ADAMS, NEWELL MARTIN and GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL, *Members of the Council of Administration*.

The meeting then adjourned.

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN,
Recording Secretary.

ROLL OF MEMBERS
AND PATRONS
OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC
AND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY



1907

PATRONS

Adams, Edward D., New York City,	1906
Gates, Isaac E., New York City,	1906
Hawley, Edwin, New York City,	1906
Huntington, Arabella D. (Mrs. Collis P.), New York City,	1906
Huntington, Archer M., New York City,	1906
Lawrence, Richard H., New York City,	1906
Saltus, J. Sanford, New York City,	1906
*Saltus, Medora S. (Mrs. J. Sanford), New York City,	1906
Schiff, Mortimer L., New York City,	1906
Warburg, Felix M., New York City,	1906

*Deceased

HONORARY MEMBERS

His Majesty Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy,	January 21, 1901
His Excellency, Gen. Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico,	March 19, 1906
The Director of the United States Mint, Washington, D. C.,	(Ex-Officio)
Bode, Dr. Wilhelm, Berlin, Germany,	November 19, 1906
Bigelow, John, LL.D., Highland Falls, N. Y.,	November 15, 1897
Charney, Désiré, Paris, France,	March 20, 1883
Crosby, Sylvester Sage, Boston, Mass.,	March 21, 1876
Dielman, Frederick, Pres't Nat'l Academy of Design, N. Y.,	January 21, 1901
Evans, Sir John, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Britwell, Berk- hamsted, England,	November 20, 1883
Head, Barclay V., D.C.L., Ph.D., London, England,	December 21, 1880
Loubat, His Excellency Joseph Florimond, Duke of, Paris, France,	January 7, 1907
Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers, Boston, Mass.,	November 19, 1878
Orford, The Right Hon., the Earl of, Norwich, England,	November 19, 1906
Prince, L. Bradford, LL.D., Santa Fé, New Mexico,	May 20, 1901
Snowden, Archibald Loudon, Philadelphia, Pa.,	March 18, 1879
Storer, Horatio R., M.D., Newport, R. I.,	March 20, 1893
Ward, Rev. William Hayes, D.D., LL.D., Newark, N. J.,	March 20, 1893
Waterman, Warren Gookin, Nashville, Tenn.,	January 7, 1907

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

(By Amendment to the Constitution, adopted March 18, 1901, residents of the United States are not eligible to election as Corresponding Members. The American Corresponding Members in this roll were elected before the passage of this Amendment.)

Andersen, David, Christiania, Norway,	May 18, 1893
Andrews, Frank De Wette, Vineland, N. J.,	June 12, 1883
Aubert, Rev. A., Quebec, Canada,	January 16, 1905
Bahrfeldt, Max Ferdinand, Hildesheim, Germany,	May 20, 1884
Baird, Dr. Andrew B., Winnipeg, Manitoba,	May 21, 1906
Barron, Edward Jackson, F.S.A., London, England,	March 20, 1883
Bates, Thomas Tomlinson, Traverse City, Mich.,	June 25, 1868
*Blomberg, Dr. Anton, Stockholm, Sweden,	January 18, 1892
*Bolen, John Adams, Springfield, Mass.,	May 28, 1868
Brock, Robert Alonzo, Richmond, Va.,	June 13, 1867
Carranza, Carlos, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic,	November 20, 1883
Cauffman, Emil, Philadelphia, Pa.,	February 13, 1868
Cavalli, Gustaf, Sköfde, Sweden,	March 20, 1893
Culin, Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 15, 1887
Cunningham, Thomas, Mohawk, N. Y.,	July 7, 1886
de Chauffepie, Henri Jean de Dompierre, The Hague, Holland,	March 17, 1902
Doughty, Francis, Worcester, Ramapo, N. Y.,	May 20, 1895
DuBois, Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 20, 1883
Ely, Rev. Foster, D.D., Ridgefield, Conn.,	May 20, 1895
Ezekiel, Henry Clay, Cincinnati, Ohio,	November 12, 1868
Forrer, L., Chislehurst, England,	January 15, 1900
Foster, John W., Washington, D. C.,	March 20, 1883
Gibson, David R., Hamilton, Canada,	November 19, 1906
Goddard, William C., Watford, England,	March 19, 1894
Gordon, John, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,	May 15, 1883
Greenhood, Hugo Oscar, San Francisco, Cal.,	May 17, 1897
Grueber, Herbert A., F.S.A., London, England,	January 18, 1881
Hayden, Rev. Horace Edwin, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	May 16, 1882
Heath, George F., M.D., Monroe, Mich.,	March 21, 1892
Hill, Robert Anderson, Hove, England,	March 20, 1883
Holland, Henry Ware, Boston, Mass.,	November 21, 1876
Howland, Louis Meredith, Paris, France,	November 18, 1895
Kirkwood, James, Hong Kong, China,	May 19, 1885

*Deceased

Lagerberg, Magnus Emanuel, Stockholm, Sweden, . . .	January 21, 1907
*McArthur, George, Maldon, Victoria, Australia, . . .	January 15, 1894
McLachlan, Robert Wallace, Montreal, Canada, . . .	May 15, 1877
Mansfeld-Büllner, H. V., Copenhagen, Denmark, . . .	March 5, 1888
Peet, Rev. Stephen D., Chicago, Ill., . . .	January 20, 1885
Perini, Quintilio, Rovereto, Austria, . . .	January 21, 1895
Ready, William Talbot, London, England, . . .	November 20, 1883
Richter, Max Ohnefalsch, Berlin, Germany, . . .	March 18, 1884
*Rode, George W., Pittsburg, Pa., . . .	November 16, 1880
Saint Paul, Anthyme, Paris, France, . . .	March 15, 1881
Sandham, Alfred, Toronto, Canada, . . .	November 14, 1867
Shiells, Robert, Neenah, Wis., . . .	January 15, 1889
Stone, William L., Mount Vernon, N. Y., . . .	May 24, 1888
Throndsen, Iv., Konsberg, Norway, . . .	November 19, 1906
Thruston, Gates Phillips, Nashville, Tenn., . . .	May 20, 1879
Ulex, George Frederick, Hamburg, Germany, . . .	January 15, 1878
Upton, George P., Chicago, Ill., . . .	December 10, 1868
Vivanco, Angel, Orizaba, Mexico, . . .	May 15, 1883
Vlasto, Michel P., Marseilles, France, . . .	May 21, 1900
Williamson, George C., Guilford, England, . . .	November 18, 1884
Woodbury, Charles J. H., Boston, Mass., . . .	January 20, 1885

* Deceased

ANNUAL AND LIFE MEMBERS

Acheson, Edward G., Niagara Falls, N. Y.,	April 24, 1902
Adams, Edgar A., New York City,	November 19, 1906
†Adams, Edward D., New York City,	January 21, 1901
†Atterbury, John T., New York City,	January 20, 1902
Avery, Samuel P., New York City,	November 21, 1892
†Backus, Henry Clinton, New York City,	January 16, 1899
Bailey, Miss Nathalie Lorillard, New York City,	May 17, 1897
†Baker, Stephen, New York City,	January 16, 1899
Baldwin, George V. N., New York City,	May 21, 1906
†Barrington, Miss Rachel T., New York City,	January 15, 1884
†Beekman, Gerard, New York City,	April 17, 1885
Belden, Bauman Lowe, Elizabeth, N. J.,	May 18, 1886
Benson, Frank Sherman, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	May 21, 1894
Betts, Benjamin, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	February 27, 1868
Betts, George W., Englewood, N. J.,	November 20, 1905
†Bloor, Alfred J., New York City,	November 20, 1883
Booth, Charles E., New York City,	March 19, 1906
†Booth, Henry, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,	February 28, 1882
†Bourn, William B., San Francisco, Cal.,	March 30, 1903
†Breckenridge, George W., San Antonio, Texas,	May 21, 1900
Bradbeer, W. W., Mount Vernon, N. Y.,	April 24, 1905
Bradley, Edson, New York City,	March 19, 1900
†Brand, Virgil M., Chicago, Ill.,	November 19, 1906
Brenner, Victor D., New York City,	November 19, 1894
†Britton, Charles P., New York City,	February 16, 1881
* Brower, John L., New York City,	March 19, 1906
†Browning, J. Hull, Tenaflly, N. J.,	March 21, 1898
Buchman, Albert, New York City,	January 17, 1898
Bucknell, Emma W. (Mrs. William), Philadelphia, Pa.,	March 18, 1901
†Burdge, Franklin, New York City,	July 7, 1886
†Canfield, Richard A., Providence, R. I.,	March 18, 1901
Cary, Isaac H., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	March 20, 1905
†Ceballos, Juan M., New York City,	March 15, 1881
Chapman, Samuel Hudson, Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 19, 1906
Chatry, Raymond J., New York City,	November 19, 1906
Cheney, Miss Elizabeth, Wellesley, Mass.,	March 18, 1901
†Coley, William B., New York City,	January 15, 1906

* Deceased † Life Member

Conover, Charles H., Chicago, Ill.,	April 24, 1905
†Cook, Charles T., New York City,	March 20, 1893
DeKay, Charles, New York City,	March 19, 1906
de Lagerberg, Julius, Passaic, N. J.,	January 21, 1907
†de Morgan, Henri, New York City,	May 21, 1878
†de Peyster, Gen. John Watts, Tivoli, N. Y.,	April 25, 1867
†De Vinne, Theodore B., New York City,	January 15, 1906
De Vinne, Theodore L., New York City,	April 24, 1902
†Deats, Hiram Edmund, Flemington, N. J.,	January 20, 1890
†Dodd, Charles Goodhue, New York City,	November 21, 1892
Dodd, Louis F., New York City,	April 24, 1905
†Dodd, John M., Jr., New York City,	January 15, 1878
Dodge, Rev. D. Stuart, New York City,	January 16, 1899
Dohm, August, New York City,	April 24, 1905
†Dove, George W. W., Andover, Mass.,	April 22, 1886
Dowling, Robert E., New York City,	March 18, 1901
†Drowne, Henry Russell, New York City,	March 28, 1882
Drummond, Isaac W., New York City,	December 5, 1905
Dunscomb, S. Whitney, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y.,	March 18, 1901
†Durand, John S., New York City,	March 18, 1901
Elder, Thomas L., New York City,	January 18, 1904
†Ellsworth, James W., New York City,	May 15, 1893
†Evarts, Allen W., New York City,	March 20, 1905
Ewart, Richard N., New York City,	May 21, 1906
†Ferguson, Henry, Hartford, Conn.,	May 15, 1899
Fletcher, Frank Fayette, Minneapolis, Minn.,	April 24, 1902
†Frick, Henry C., Pittsburg, Pa.,	March 18, 1901
†Frothingham, Charles F., New York City,	March 16, 1880
Gans, Leopold, Chicago, Ill.,	January 21, 1895
Garrett, Robert, Baltimore, Md.,	April 24, 1905
†Gates, Isaac E., New York City,	March 19, 1906
†Gates, Rev. M. H., New York City,	January 15, 1906
†Gibbs, Theodore K., New York City,	May 16, 1898
Golding, John N., New York City,	March 20, 1893
†Gould, George J., Lakewood, N. J.,	April 24, 1902
Grant, Jesse Root, New York City,	January 7, 1907
Greenwood, Isaac J., New York City,	January 12, 1859
Gregory, Charles, New York City,	January 17, 1888
†Gregory, William, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	February 16, 1881
†Grinnell, Elizabeth C. (Mrs. George Bird), New York City,	January 15, 1906
†Grinnell, George Bird, New York City,	January 15, 1906
†Grinnell, Jennie C. (Mrs. Morton), New York City,	January 15, 1906
*†Grinnell, William Morton, New York City,	January 15, 1906
†Groh, Mrs. Edward, Brooklyn,	March 20, 1906
*†Hadden, John Aspinwall, New York City,	May 15, 1893
Hague, James D., New York City,	April 24, 1902
Hall, D. Harold, Lowville, N. Y.,	November 20, 1905

*Deceased — †Life Member

†Hartshorn, Stewart, Short Hills, N. J.,	July 7, 1886
†Hatzfeldt, Count Hermann von, Washington, D. C.,	March 19, 1906
†Havemeyer, Henry O., New York City,	April 22, 1886
†Havemeyer, William F., New York City,	May 18, 1903
†Hawley, Edwin, New York City,	January 15, 1906
†Hearn, George A., New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Heaton, Augustus G., Washington, D. C.,	March 19, 1900
†Hermann, Ferdinand, New York City,	January 16, 1893
†Hewitt, Robert, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.,	February 22, 1866
Higgins, Frank C., New York City,	March 20, 1905
†Hillhouse, John Ten Broeck, M.D., New York City,	May 21, 1906
†Hillhouse, Mansfield L., New Brunswick, N. J.,	March 20, 1905
†Hills, J. Coolidge, Hartford, Conn.,	May 17, 1887
Himpler, Francis G., Hoboken, N. J.,	May 21, 1894
Hodenpyl, Anton G., New York City,	March 19, 1906
†Hoffman, Samuel V., Morristown, N. J.,	November 16, 1903
*†Holden, Edwin B., New York City,	March 20, 1905
Hollingsworth, Zachary T., Boston, Mass.,	April 24, 1905
†Huntington, Arabella D. (Mrs. Collis P.), New York City,	March 19, 1906
†Huntington, Archer M., Baychester, N. Y.,	January 16, 1899
†Huntington, Charles P., New York City,	January 15, 1906
†Hutchinson, Joseph, San Francisco, Cal.,	March 30, 1903
Hyde, Clarence M., New York City,	January 16, 1899
Hyde, E. Francis, New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Hyde, Frederick E., M.D., New York City,	May 18, 1896
†Jackman, Allison W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,	June 12, 1883
Kahn, Otto H., New York City,	March 20, 1899
†Kennedy, John S., New York City,	March 16, 1891
Konti, Isidore, New York City,	March 18, 1901
Kunz, George Frederick, New York City,	January 16, 1893
Lambert, Richard, New Orleans, La.,	April 24, 1905
Lambert, William H., Philadelphia, Pa.,	January 20, 1902
†Landon, E. H., New York City,	January 15, 1906
†Langdon, Woodbury G., New York City,	April 17, 1885
†Lathrop, Francis, New York City,	January 15, 1906
†Lawrence, Cyrus J., New York City,	March 15, 1881
†Lawrence, Richard Hoe, New York City,	November 16, 1878
†Lawrence, Walter B., New York City,	May 17, 1881
Lefferts, Marshall C., New York City,	April 24, 1905
†Levick, Joseph N. T., New York City,	December 14, 1865
†Loeb, James, New York City,	March 20, 1905
Loewy, Benno, New York City,	March 20, 1905
†Lounsbery, Richard P., New York City,	December 21, 1880
Low, Lyman Haynes, New York City,	May 18, 1880
Lydig, Philip M., New York City,	April 24, 1905
†McMillin, Emerson, New York City,	March 19, 1906
†Manning, Alfred J., New York City,	March 17, 1885

*Deceased †Life Member

†Martin, Laura G. (Mrs. Newell), New York City, . . .	January 15, 1905
†Martin Newell, New York City,	January 15, 1905
Mather, Samuel, Cleveland, Ohio,	April 24, 1902
Mauzy, Charles W., New York City,	March 21, 1898
Mehl, B. Max, Fort Worth, Texas,	April 24, 1905
†Meili, Julius, Zurich, Switzerland,	May 15, 1905
†Mellen, Charles S., New Haven, Conn.,	April 24, 1902
†Merryweather, George, Chicago, Ill.,	March 16, 1880
†Miller, George N., M.D., New York City,	March 19, 1906
†Mills, Abraham G., New York City,	March 18, 1901
*†Mitchell, Rowland Greene, New York City,	February 16, 1881
†Mohr, Louis, Chicago, Ill.,	April 24, 1905
Montross, Newman E., New York City,	April 25, 1901
†Morgan, J. Pierpont, New York City,	April 24, 1902
Morgan, J. Pierpont, Jr., New York City,	May 17, 1897
†Morris, Charles, Chicago, Ill.,	May 15, 1893
Mosenthal, Philip J., New York City,	March 19, 1906
Nelson, William, Paterson, N. J.,	May 18, 1886
Nevin, Miss Blanche, Churchtown, Pa.,	March 18, 1901
†Newell, Edward T., New York City,	January 16, 1905
Newton, James S., Boston, Mass.,	May 21, 1900
Nies, Rev. James B., Ph.D., Sharon, Conn.,	January 20, 1902
†Norrie, Gordon, New York City,	March 15, 1897
Noyes, Charles P., St. Paul, Minn.,	April 24, 1905
Oettinger, Sigmund, New York City,	March 16, 1891
†Ogden, Robert C., New York City,	January 15, 1906
†Olcott, Eben E., New York City,	March 16, 1903
†Orr, Alexander E., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	February 16, 1881
†Page, Helen G. (Mrs. William D.), New York City,	January 15, 1906
†Page, Miss Laura L. G., New York City,	January 15, 1906
†Paget, Almeric H., London, England,	March 20, 1899
Parish, Daniel, Jr., New York City,	April 13, 1865
†Parish, Henry, New York City,	April 22, 1886
Parsons, Arthur Jeffrey, Washington, D. C.,	April 24, 1905
Parsons, John E., New York City,	April 24, 1905
Peabody, Francis S., Chicago, Ill.,	April 24, 1905
†Peabody, George Foster, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	April 24, 1905
†Pehrson, Nelson Pehr, New York City,	March 20, 1893
Peters, Samuel T., New York City,	April 22, 1886
Peters, William R., New York City,	March 18, 1901
Phipps, Henry, New York City,	April 24, 1905
Phoenix, Lloyd, New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Poillon, John Edward, New York City,	January 29, 1875
†Poillon, William, New York City,	November 11, 1869
Poor, Henry W., New York City,	March 20, 1905
†Potts, Jesse W., Albany, N. Y.,	November 21, 1898
Procter, William, New York City,	November 15, 1897

*Deceased †Life Member

†Pryer, Charles, New Rochelle, N. Y.,	June 4, 1875
Pryer, Harold Chardavoyne, New Rochelle, N. Y.,	March 15, 1897
Pryer, Mai E. (Mrs. Charles), New Rochelle, N. Y.,	January 17, 1898
†Pyle, James Tolman, New York City,	April 24, 1902
Pyne, Moses Taylor, New York City,	May 18, 1896
Quincy, Charles F., New York City,	November 19, 1906
†Rea, Thomas B., New York City,	April 25, 1901
†Reid, John, New York City,	March 21, 1898
Renwick, Edward Sabine, Milburn, N. J.,	February 28, 1882
Rhineland, Philip, New York City,	January 16, 1899
Richardson, Frederick A., Burlington, Vermont,	April 25, 1901
Riker, John L., New York City,	January 16, 1893
Rives, George L., New York City,	May 15, 1893
Rumberger, H. D., Phillipsburg, Pa.,	April 24, 1905
*†St. Gaudens, Augustus, Windsor, Vermont,	August 4, 1887
†Saltus, J. Sanford, New York City,	November 21, 1892
†Sawyer, Frederick A., Garden City, N. Y.,	March 15, 1881
†Schiff, Jacob H., New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Schiff, Mortimer L., New York City,	March 30, 1903
Scott, J. Walter, New York City,	January 15, 1906
†Seligman, Isaac N., New York City,	March 30, 1903
Seligman, Jefferson, New York City,	April 24, 1905
†Sherman, William Watts, Newport, R. I.,	November 20, 1905
†Sinclair, Henry A., New York City,	March 19, 1906
†Smith, De Witt S., Lee, Mass.,	March 20, 1899
†Smith, E. Reuel, New York City,	July 7, 1886
†Smith, James Henry, New York City,	March 30, 1903
Smith, Lewis Bayard, Morristown, N. J.,	February 22, 1866
†Speyer, James, New York City,	April 24, 1905
Spink, S. M., London, England,	April 24, 1905
Stearns, John Noble, New York City,	January 16, 1899
Stewart, William Rhineland, New York City,	November 21, 1892
Stone, Mason A., New York City,	November 16, 1886
Storm, Clarence, New York City,	January 18, 1904
†Sturgis, Russell, New York City,	May 18, 1880
Tapley, Henry F., Boston, Mass.,	May 15, 1905
†Ten Eyck, James, Albany, N. Y.,	May 21, 1894
Tesla, Nikola, New York City,	March 18, 1901
†Tiffany, Louis C., New York City,	May 15, 1893
†Tilney, John S., Orange, N. J.,	March 20, 1905
†Todd, Henry Alfred, New York City,	March 19, 1906
Tuthill, Luther B., South Creek, N. C.,	May 21, 1900
†Tweed, Charles H., New York City,	January 15, 1906
†Udall, John Clark, New York City,	January 15, 1906
Vanderbilt, Cornelius, New York City,	April 24, 1902
†Vanderbilt, William K., New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Vanderpoel, Ambrose Ely, Chatham, N. J.,	May 16, 1898

*Deceased †Life Member

Van Norden, Warner, New York City,	November 20, 1905
† Von Post, Herman C., New York City,	November 15, 1897
Waitt, Joseph E., Roxbury, Mass.,	April 24, 1905
† Warburg, Felix M., New York City,	March 20, 1899
Weatherbee, Edwin H., New York City,	March 20, 1899
† Weeks, William Raymond, New York City,	May 16, 1882
† Westinghouse, George, Pittsburg, Pa.,	April 24, 1902
† Wetmore, William Boerum, Allenhurst, N. J.,	May 20, 1879
White, Horace, New York City,	March 20, 1899
White, John Jay, Jr., New York City,	March 19, 1906
† Whittaker, Thomas, New York City,	May 17, 1897
Willets, John T., New York City,	May 15, 1883
Wills, Charles T., Greenwich, Conn.,	January 16, 1899
† Wilson, James B., New York City,	January 15, 1884
† Winslow, Edward F., New York City,	November 18, 1884
† Wood, Sarah Bowne (Mrs. Isaac F.), Rahway, N. J.,	January 15, 1878
† Wood, Walter, Philadelphia, Pa.,	March 20, 1899
† Wood, Wilmer Stanard, Newburgh, N. Y.,	July 16, 1867
Woodbury, John C., Rochester, N. Y.,	January 16, 1903
Woodin, William H., New York City,	March 19, 1906
† Woodward, J. Otis, New York City,	November 18, 1879
Woolf, Solomon, New York City,	January 20, 1880
Wright, B. P., Schenectady, N. Y.,	May 15, 1905
† Wyckoff, Edward G., New York City,	March 30, 1903
Wykoff, Peter Brown, M.D., New York City,	March 17, 1885
† Zabriskie, Andrew C., New York City,	December 1, 1874
Zerbe, Farran, New York City,	November 19, 1906

†Life Member.



TALLMADGE-FRAUNCES TAVERN MEDAL

This medal, as shown in the accompanying cut, has been issued by the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, and is the work of our fellow-member Victor D. Brenner.

The obverse bears a fine portrait of Frederick Samuel Tallmadge, late President of that Society, and the reverse shows Fraunces Tavern, corner of Broad and Pearl Streets, New York City, as now restored.

One copy was struck in gold for presentation to Mrs. Mary Floyd Tallmadge Seymour, sister of Mr. Tallmadge; one in silver for the Sons of the Revolution, and five hundred copies in bronze, for general distribution among the members.

Its object is to commemorate the beneficence of Mr. Tallmadge, who, after having been President of the Sons of the Revolution for some twenty years, at his death bequeathed to the Society his valuable library, collection of Revolutionary papers and relics, together with the property, No. 23 Gramercy Park, New York.

Prior to his decease President Tallmadge was greatly interested in the project of purchasing Fraunces Tavern, and contributed generously for this purpose. It was, therefore, deemed most appropriate for the Society to dispose of the Tallmadge home, and devote the proceeds of this valuable real estate to the restoration of this old historic landmark.

The work of restoration of Fraunces Tavern has been the subject of much careful research and study; more particularly as it was impossible to discover any authentic picture or print of the Tavern as it existed during the years of the Revolutionary War. It was, therefore, decided to follow, as a basis, Fraunces' own description of his house in 1776, contained in the advertisement for its sale, when it was known as the Queen's Head Tavern.

It was practically impossible to formulate plans until the building was dismantled, so as to disclose the lines of the original structure, and in the course of reconstruction a great deal of new work was found necessary, owing to the following facts:

The building was twice almost destroyed by fire, especially in the year 1854, after which the fourth and fifth stories were added, and fifteen years ago the entire first story was torn out, barring only one pier on the Pearl street side. The old hewn oak beams on the floor of the first story, on the Broad Street side, were sawed off inside, and the whole floor lowered level with the sidewalk; even at an earlier period than this the old staircase had disappeared.

All the oak beams remaining in the house have been carefully preserved, including those holding the floor of the "Long Room," upon which Washington trod when he took leave of his officers, and those over the room, that held the ceiling of the same.

Every brick, and every piece of lumber, as far as possible, of the original building has been left in place, and, with infinite trouble, red bricks from Baltimore,

to match those on the Pearl Street side, and hand-made buff bricks from Holland, to match those on the Broad Street side, were secured.

Upwards of \$60,000 has been expended on this work, in addition to the cost of the property, and every effort has been made to restore the building in every particular, as nearly as practicable, to its appearance during the Revolutionary period, at the same time preserving in place every bit of old material possible.

The inaugural ceremonies incident to the formal opening of Fraunces Tavern are to take place December 4th, 1907, on the anniversary of Washington's farewell to his officers, and of the organizing of the Sons of the Revolution. It is proposed to invite the President of the United States, and escort, to be present on this occasion and declare that Fraunces Tavern having been acquired and opened by the Sons of the Revolution, will hereafter remain as an historical monument.

A bronze tablet in commemoration of Frederick Samuel Tallmadge is to be placed on the building, and will then be unveiled.

On the afternoon of the same day a reception will be tendered to the President and his party by the Sons of the Revolution, at the New York Chamber of Commerce, whose officers have courteously offered the use of their building for this purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,
Corresponding Secretary.

THE
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC
AND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY



PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY

1906-1907

DESCRIPTION OF A COLLECTION OF ANCIENT AND MODERN COINS, BY THE
OWNER, THE REVEREND DOCTOR JOHN C. KUNZE, IN 1800

READ BY MR. DANIEL PARISH, JR.

John Christopher Kunze was born at Arter, Mansfeld, Saxony, August 5th, 1744, and was a student at the Gymnasium in Rossleben, and then studied medicine at the Universities of Leipsic and Halle.

In 1770 the Theological Faculty of Halle were requested to send a clergyman to Philadelphia, to the Collegiate Lutheran Church of St. Michaels and Zion, and, in pursuit of this errand, he arrived in New York September 22d, 1770, and preached there the next day.

Immediately after he left for Philadelphia, and proving acceptable, he began his duties October 8th, and there remained through many trying and eventful years, till 1784, when he came to New York, where he lived, as Pastor of the Swamp-Church, corner of Frankfort and William Streets, until his death, of lung complaint, July 24th, 1807.

The Rev. Dr. F. P. Mayer, of Philadelphia, who was born in New York, writing of him in 1852, says:

“After my graduation from Columbia College, I studied theology for three years under his direction, during which time I spent about two hours with him every day. He had a great thirst for knowledge, and never seemed satisfied unless he was making some new acquisitions. He had a passion for collecting coins, which was connected with his fondness for history.”

It may also be added, soon after coming to New York, additional to his pastoral duties, he became Professor of Oriental languages in Columbia College for three years, and in 1792 was reappointed for three years more.

Medical Repository and Review of American Publications on Medicine, Surgery, and The Auxiliary Branches of Science; conducted by S. S. Mitchell, M.D., and Edw. Miller, M.D. Vol. 3, pp. 331-339. New York: 1805.

Description of a Cabinet of Coins and Medals Ancient and Modern, by John C. Kunze, S.T.D., and Senior of the Lutheran Clergy in the State of New York; in a letter to Dr. Mitchell, dated March 19, 1800:

Dear Sir:

With pleasure I comply with your request to give you a short account of the little cabinet of coins in my possession. It would be the extravagance of curiosity bordering on the lust of the eyes, had I made this collection for my own two eyes. I can, therefore, have nothing against its publication provided it is well remembered that I do not attach any idea of greatness to it. Against such a supposition

revolts my own consciousness, that I am not quite so ignorant of the ingredients of a good cabinet; for though I have not seen many, I am not without the literary means of forming a just idea of such a thing. But great and small being relative terms, permit me to say, it is a large one in New York, and to continue this language till I see a more extensive one in this place. At any rate the foundation of a good one is laid. If the heir of my library, of which I consider it as an appendant, has not a good and extensive one when he comes to my age, I committed an error of judgment in making my will. I have placed my coins on little mahogany boards fitted for their reception by a turner, but many are yet loose in a chest. They are as usual divided into gold, silver, and brass.

The golden board proves obstinate to proliferation for reasons which may be obvious to you. I have sown thirty pieces on that ground and they will not multiply. Yet most of the gentlemen who hitherto deigned the little collection worthy of their view, were more pleased with this board than with all the rest, particularly after I had assured them that with them I was not able to buy a pound of butter in our market. This I did sometimes to check their expatiating on seeing me have so much money, while I at the same time repeated in my heart that old sigh, "O Tempora! O Mores!" I have a penny of silver from Charles I which does not cover the top of my little finger, and it is worth more than my largest gold piece, which weighs eighteen pennyweight.

In this board is a piece of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic, with their faces; one of Charles XI of Sweden. The rest are more modern, of different nations, as Prussia, Saxony, England, Portugal, etc., with not our own eagles, half and quarter eagles omitted. A few are medals of fine workmanship and judicious emblems; one representing the City of Ratisbon. All of no great value, except that of the master of our Columbus.

In my silver boards there are fifty-three of dollar size and thirteen of half-dollar size.

The copper boards contain fifty of the dollar size, and likewise thirteen of half-dollar size.

The silver pieces of a smaller size amount to three hundred and thirty-four and the copper of the same description to four hundred and twelve.

My silver boards contain only twenty-six of high antiquity, and the copper boards, in large brass eighteen, and in small brass twenty.

Of the silver coins Board 1st contains besides the twenty-six mentioned a few moderns. Among those of antiquity is one with the word *Triumviri*, and the prow of a ship, which is on the most ancient Roman coins, pointing at Janus, who arrived in Italy by sea. A piece with the Pythia sitting on the trevet. One with the inscription *Cai. Jul. Caesaris divi patris filius Augustus*. One with *Victoria Augusti*; and on the reverse, *Imperator Caes. Augustus Coss IIII*, of consequence, that struck in memory of his Actium-victory, which gave him the supreme power. The image of the emperor is very expressive and clear. Others are of the different emperors and kings. Those of Alexander Severus are of base metal.

Pinkerton asserts that he began to strike such money. Three are of his wife in confirmation of history, which says that she meddled much with the government of the State. Several are of Hadrian, one of Gallienus of the basest metal; one of Marcus Aurelius, and another of his detestable consort, Faustina. One

of Domitian, whose copper coins are common, but those of silver very rare. There is likewise an Otho, and one of Trajan, with *optimus princeps*; and, on the reverse, *Rex Parthar*, which belongs to the most valuable.

Board 2d: Fifteen pieces of a dollar size, among which is a Danish piece of 1697, with the images of Frederick, hereditary prince, and Louisa of Mecklenberg, his spouse; on the reverse, a genius with a child, and the inscription *Felix Danorum genius*; under it, *Christianus born 1697*. One very large and thick, of Frederick III with eighteen coats of arms; one of George William, Duke of Brunswick, of the year 1567; another of Frederick Ulrich, of the same dukedom. On the reverse, a wild man with a tree in his hand, and the year 1616. A Dutch one of 1650; one of the same kind and country of 1771. It is a curious contrast with respect to the appearance of the silver. All silver preserved a long time in Holland looks like lead, on account of the humid exhalations of that country. One of Louis XIV of 1694; one of Maria Theresa of 1763 with a very expressive image of her. A large piece of Peru and Potosi bearing the inscription of Charles II. This is of a metal called electrum, gold mixed with silver. A fine medal of Frederick II, Landgrave of Hessa, with a representation of the city of Franckenberg and the mines in its vicinity. One of Frederick, Margrave of Anspach, who is represented in military dress on horseback. A medal representing the jubilee of the reformation celebrated in the year 1717, with the city of Augsburg and several other things. A Saxonian dollar with the present elector.

Board 3d contains fifteen other pieces of the same size, among which is a Saxonian piece with the image of John Frederick on one side, and George, Duke of Saxony, on the other, with the year 1635. Another of the same country of John, George, and August Christian, with the year 1592, with their images. Another of that country of 1598 with the inscription of John Casimire and John Ernest. The former was of the Albertinian and the latter of the Ernestinian line. A Dutch piece of 1576; a Swiss piece of 1621 with a bear, and the inscription *Civitas sangallensis*. A Brunswick piece of the year 1696. Of Saxony another of the year 1542, with Mauritius, Duke of Saxony; one of Maria Theresa representing her dominions in Flanders; one of the present King of Naples of 1794; one of Gustavus III of Sweden with his image, of 1776; one of the Emperor Ferdinand III, on the reverse *Respublica Nurembergensis*, of 1631; a Spanish piece of Philip II of the year 1591; a medal representing Neptune with the inscription *Halcionibus subductus*, of the year 1597, from the Senate of Amsterdam. A piece representing the mines of Holzappel from Charles Louis, Prince of Anhalt-Schomburg. A Bavarian dollar of 1772.

Board 4th contains the rest of silver pieces of a dollar size except the English. There is a fine Dutch piece of 1794; some French crowns; one with the image of unfortunate Louis XVI and another without it, both of 1793. One of Ferdinand II, Emperor of Germany, of 1690. A Strasbourg piece of the year 1694; an old Spanish dollar of a quadrangular figure.

Board 5th consists of those in silver of the half-dollar size. Here I only observe one of John V of Portugal; one of the City of Aaken with the inscription expressive of its rivalship with Frankfurth, | *Urbs regalis regni sedes prima regum sedes principalis cons coronationis Caesareae urbs AQUIENSIS!* The emperor was formerly crowned at Aaken, but at present this is done at Frankfurth, the place of election. But Frankfurth must after every coronation give a reverse to

this imperial city that the privilege belongs to Aaken. A fine piece of Louis XV of France of the year 1754 with an inscription rather idolatrous—*Fulget ab Aspectu*; a piece of Lubeck of 1549; one of Portugal with Maria I and Peter III. A Swedish piece of Adolph Frederick of 1767; one of Frederic William, late King of Prussia, of 1787. A Jewish shekel in silver. Though I believe with Mr. Pinkerton in his Essay on Medals that no genuine one is to be had, I cannot coincide with him in the opinion that it is a disgrace to any cabinet to have one, nor in his emphatically styling the Jewish nation a barbarous one. The piece gives undoubtedly an exact representation of the ancient shekels.

Board 6th contains twenty-four pieces. One of Charles VI, Emperor of Germany—though I beg leave to observe here that I never heard of an Emperor of Germany before I came to England and America. These princes are called the Roman Emperors; and although they are extremely poor as such, having not more than twenty-one feudal tenures near Rome, yet their power and wealth in Germany is likewise not much more than nominal. Other pieces are of Bavaria, the Palatinate, Hanau, Brunswick, Bayreuth, Hessa, Saxon-Gotha, Tuer, Mainz, others of Holland and Denmark.

Board 7th, containing thirty-one, has a papal piece of Benedict XIV with the reverse of *St Petrus Apostolus*. Another of 1740, inscribed: *illuminet corda nostra*. the Holy Ghost and *sede vacante*. A Russian one of Catherine II of 1769; one of the last Saxonian King of Poland, struck in the year of his death, 1763. A Russian from the Empress Elizabeth of 1761; another papal of Benedict XIV with the inscription *Tota pulchra es*, and a representation of the church. Some of the Emperor Leopold of 1661 and 1664; a papal one of Clemens XIII; on the reverse *sacro sanctae Basilicae Lateranae possessio 1733*. The rest are Dutch—of Wurtemberg, Bamberg, Bavaria, Heneberg, Hessa, Swiss, Danish, Austrian, Spanish, French. One of George I, where the reverse gives an account of his birth, elevation to his electorate, to the British Kingdom, and of his death.

Board 8th contains sixty-one pieces, among which are four of Massachusetts of 1652, all of different sizes. Three Turkish, very thick, of fine silver, all of different sizes. An Arabian one; a medal on the peace of Ryswick; another Arabian with the year of the Hegeira 1187; another with the number 632, most curious. A piece of Sigismund August., King of Poland of 1537; a piece of Loretto with the inscription, *Civitas Virginis*. Besides Prussian, Strasburg, an old French piece of Henry III.

Board 9th contains fifty-one pieces, among which I mention only a medal on rural pleasure in very fine silver, and Prussian and Saxonian groschen, struck before, during, and after the Seven Years' War. The Saxonian one, struck during the war, looks entirely black; yet I remember very well how often I had to buy a breakfast with it. One struck by the elector of Saxony as provisor of the empire—a true rarity.

Besides them there are on this board pieces of many bishops and several imperial ones, of Leopold, Charles VI, Maria Theresa, etc. One of George I is of very fine silver. Those of the British kings in these boards are Hanoverian pieces.

Board 10th contains thirty-five pieces, mostly Swedish and Danish. One of Charles XII. Some of Lubeck, Hamburgh, Holland.

Board 11th, containing forty-three pieces, consists, for the most part, of French

and Spanish. One is Charles II of Spain, of the year 1674; one of Charles V, or in Spain 1st—a great rarity but much defaced.

Board 12th contains forty-seven pieces, among which is one with the inscription *jubilaeum secundum ecclesiae Lutheranae 1717*, with *verbum Domini manet in aeternum*, and the name *Ernest Ludwig Landgrav Hessiae*—; another with the inscription, *an Heller*, yet of fine silver with the name of the place, Frankfurth. It is a piece of money thrown among the people at the coronation day. Another jubilee piece with a very exact likeness of Luther. A papal piece of Clement XII with the inscription *in cibos pauperum*. A fine piece of Stolberg with an elk; a very old Portugal piece, a subject yet of future scrutiny.

Board 13th contains at present only twenty-two pieces, among which are a Swedish dollar from Gustavus of Sweden, of the year 1543; a fine silver medal on Christ giving the keys of heaven to Peter (papal); another of the same fineness representing the Lord's Supper, with all the words of the institution on the reverse (a Protestant piece). A medal on the coronation of Joseph II as King of the Romans of the year 1764. A curious quadrangular piece stamped 8. groschen; and on the reverse *minda obsessa*. A piece of Louis XVI for the colony of Cayenne; a medal with his likeness; a Saxonian piece of the year 1710; one of the Emperor Joseph I of 1708; a fine Marien Groschen of 1626; another of 1682.

Board 14th contains my whole collection of English pieces in silver amounting as yet only to forty-six. The largest above the dollar size represents George II with a tree, a saw, and an Indian, with the words, *Let us look up to the Most High who blessed our fathers with peace*. A crown of Charles II, one of Queen Anne, one of William III. Of half-dollar size the following: Of Charles II; James II; William III; William and Mary with the two images; a medal on Maria with her very expressive image and the motto on the reverse *O Dea Certe*. A medal on Queen Anne's inauguration with the inscription *Vicem gerit illa tonantes* (she is the vice-regent of the Thunderer, a detestable sound to an American ear), with *April 23, 1702*. Of a smaller size are the following: Four of Elizabeth, one of 1573, one of 1594, one expressing her face very clearly. Several of Charles I, the first one a very rare penny valued at £10. One of Henry VIII; one of another Henry with *Civitas Cantor*: What Henry (?) is yet a subject of investigation. One of Edward VI, with his face. Some ancient Scotch pieces, one with Jacobus, and *villa Edenburg* (not Edinburgh). One of Philip and Maria, King and Queen of England, of the most consummate rarity. The rest are of Charles II, Anne, William, William and Mary, the three Georges, James II, some of the most minute sort. One Irish piece stamped *heart of oak*.

OF THE COPPER COINS

Board 1st contains eighteen pieces of high antiquity and twelve others. Of the first sort are many common, but some extremely rare and precious. Nero's, Domitian's and Vespasian's are common: but one of Germanicus, son of Nero Drusus and Antonia, Pinkerton values at £15 sterling. There is one of Julia Mamaeae, mother of Alexander Severus. One in Greek, of Hadrian with Antinous, worth £3 sterling. The rest in this board, not belonging to the above mentioned eighteen, are Russian and Venetian with St. Mark and two kinds of Swedish of 1557 and 1732.

Board 2d contains twenty-five pieces of high antiquity and twenty-six of a more modern date. Several, but all different, of Constantine the Great; one of Probus; one of Numerianus; one of Constantius with the reverse *Gloria Exercitus*; one of Licinius, etc. Among the others is the whole set of dollars in the shape of small pennies struck by Charles XII, King of Sweden—with Jupiter, Mars, Neptune, etc., from the year 1715–1719, for which imposition Baron de Goetz lost his head. The most rare among them is that stamped *Popei*. The rest are Russian and Spanish. Two of Philip III and two of Philip IV, Portuguese, French, and some medals.

Boards 3d and 4th contain of a dollar size the whole series of British kings from the Conquest to George II, inclusive, struck in the year 1740 by Dacier, a native of Geneva, upon the finest copper, resembling the most exact countenance of the kings and admired by every spectator on account of the workmanship.

Board 5th contains six pieces of a dollar size and twenty of a lesser. Four Russian kopeks of different years; a medal representing the Battle of Rosbach, one of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia; one of George II; a piece of James II of 1689. One with the not very democratic inscription *Floreat Rex, pereat plebs*. A Spanish piece of 1611, etc.

Board 6th contains eight of a dollar size, five of a half-dollar, and thirteen of a lesser size, mostly medals. One represents Admiral Boscawen taking Cape Breton with the fortress of Louisburg. One, Admiral Vernon's naval victory; another, William Pitt; one, Mr. George Whitefield. Of the smaller size I notice only Queen Charlotte, Queen Caroline of George II, Admiral Vernon (another), Commodore Brown. One of the alliance of England and Prussia, with the faces of the two kings. A Sicilian piece of 1500. One of the faces of the King of Prussia and Prince Ferdinand. A Chinese penny.

Board 7th contains twenty-four pieces, among which are the Marquis of Granby; the mother of George III, with the motto on the reverse *A much injured victim*. King George and Caroline, George III and Charlotte, a coronation piece of both. One of the Duke, another of the Duchess of Gloucester. One with *Rosa Americana*, another with *voce populi*. Isle of Man pieces with the three legs, William and Maria with *Vita post fata superbes*. Some of James II with *Nemo me impune lacessit*, the truest royal falsehood.

Board 8th contains twenty-four pieces, among which is one of Louis XIII; two Arabian pieces of different size; some very old Russian and Spanish—the Spanish all of the sixteenth century.

Board 9th contains forty-eight pieces, among which are one of the Prince of Wales, with the usual motto, *Ich dien*. Two of Louis XIII; one of Charles II of Spain; a Sicilian piece of Charles II; a medal of the Prince of Orange. A much valued penny of Anne, flat on one side; a much valued piece with *Carolus a Carolo*; a Portuguese penny of Peter II with *Moderato splendeat usu*; some very curious which I am not yet able to explain.

Board 10th contains forty-eight pieces, among which are pennies, hellers, kreuzers, and stubers, mostly of all provinces of Germany. One of Frederick, of clear copper, yet stamped with *Moneta Argentea*. Such was this monarch's power. One representing the prosperity of the English Church.

One hundred and twelve other copper pieces are not yet placed on boards.

They contain English, Scotch, and Irish pennies, marks and medals of various mottos, and some of exquisite workmanship.

My duplicates I have in a particular chest from which every spectator is permitted to take what he pleases by replacing such with a coin of any value, which is not yet in the collection.

I am, with sentiment of high esteem, sir, yours,

JOHN C. KUNZE.

THE REAL DATE OF THE CANADIAN 1820 HARP TOKENS

BY R. W. McLACHLAN

At one time a series of brass tokens, which, from the main feature of their reverse, are known as "the harps," figured largely in the Canadian Circulating Medium. Although all but two of the twenty-four or more known varieties are dated 1820, it is generally conceded among collectors that they belong to a later period. As no one has attempted to find out their true date, and believing the question to be capable of solution, I have thought well to give in a short paper my conclusions on the subject, with my reasons for arriving at such conclusions; and, as no well-defined list of the different varieties has been published, to describe all such as have come under my observation as a collector of Canadian coins.

In a glance at the history of the Canadian currency we learn that, in 1817, the flood of "Wellingtons," "pure coppers," and similar tokens that inundated the Province of Lower Canada between the years 1813 and 1816, had, through their over-abundance, become suddenly so depreciated as to be no longer acceptable as change, and that, on the presentation of petitions from the "chief inhabitants" of Montreal and Quebec asking to be relieved from this "nuisance," the government declared the tendering of all such "base and counterfeit coin to be illegal." It also took stringent measures to prevent all further importation of such base coin. But although importuned to do so, it altogether failed in its duty to supply a legal copper currency to fill the gap thus created in the circulating medium.

The only authorized small change that remained was the old worn-out coppers of George III, which, on the issue of the Boulton coinage of 1797, was withdrawn from circulation in the mother country and shipped out to Canada. This, after having done duty for a time, soon, through the depletion of circulation and the increase of population, became altogether inadequate. When, therefore, the tokens that had been imported to make up this deficiency, and which, indeed, vastly more than made it up, had been totally withdrawn from circulation, the people were at their wits' end for change. Then those who had heretofore found it profitable to serve the public with change sought new methods. Why could they not set up mints at home and thus avoid the difficulties of the custom-house? They found the worn coppers in circulation easy to imitate—they did not consider it counterfeiting—and issued, in vast quantities, discs of brass bearing an indistinct bust on the obverse and similarly indistinct female figure seated for reverse. These attempts at coinage, which bore no inscription, are now known among collectors as "blacksmiths." Through their over-abundance, they, too, became discredited and the people were now left without any small change, for it was impossible for them to distinguish the genuine from the imitation.

This second crisis occurred about the year 1825. How was it to be met? The government of the day was still wanting in its duty. It never seemed to realize that it could relieve the situation, having forgotten that the right of coining had, from time immemorial, been considered a prerogative of the State, on which private individuals had been rigorously interdicted from trespassing. And yet it was again through private enterprise that the situation was relieved, notwithstanding the interdict.

There were always found in Canada those who were ever ready to "turn an honest penny," or, as some claim, a dishonest halfpenny, in supplying the crying need for change. But now the avenue through the custom-house was blocked, their private mints closed, and a watch set over their places of business to see that no new coin were uttered. How was this surveillance to be evaded? They could by underground methods elude the custom-house, but the difficulty was to find a design that, while diverting the suspicion of the authorities, would prove acceptable to the public. The idea was hit upon to issue an old token, or, rather, one dated back several years.

Of course this meant a new coinage after old models. As no supply of any old coin of a suitable design or even an older die could be found, what was this token to be? It seems strange that the choice should have fallen on what is claimed by some collectors to be an imitation Irish halfpenny of George III. This coin, which is described as No. 1 in the annexed list, was sent to a Birmingham coiner with orders to strike off a coinage similar in all respects. But through some misunderstanding the bust of the reigning monarch was substituted for that of George III and the date advanced to 1825, the actual year of issue (see No. 2 in list). As this, shall we call it error, was discovered before many specimens had been struck, the 1825 variety of the harp is very rare, often selling as high as twenty or twenty-five dollars. This is a very well-executed coin, superior in many respects to the pattern after which it was designed.

It would appear that no great objection was raised to the change in the bust, as George IV came to the throne early in 1820, but the old date had to be restored. The die was, therefore, altered by imposing an "0" over the "5" (see No. 3). Traces of the "5" can in some specimens be seen under the "0." This, the first of the 1820 George IV harps, coming after that of 1825, could not have been issued until that year. It may be well to note here that while instances are common in which dies have been altered forward a year or two, this is a rare case in which time has thus been made to turn backward five years in its flight.

While the reverse of this coin agrees in all respects except the date, a new obverse had been used. A flaw having appeared behind the head of the 1825 variety necessitated a new die for that of 1820. This second obverse soon gave out as a third variety (see No. 4) occurs.

Evidently this venture was crowned with success both as to introducing it into the country and also into the confidence of the community. The people were in such straits for change and the coin looked so nice, when compared with the old worn discs, that it was eagerly accepted and no questions asked. This popularity of the new, old coin encouraged a home coiner to again set up his mint. Probably within a year, in any case not more than two, an imitation, not to say counterfeit, in brass, made its appearance. Although not so well executed the portrait on the obverse is fair. So good is it indeed that I am inclined to the

belief that it was executed by a second-class engraver in Birmingham and imported to be used in Canada. This obverse occurs with six different reverses (see Nos. 5 to 10), which shows that the primitive manner of striking by hammer, as carried on in Canada, was most destructive of the lower die. Signs of rust on both the obverse and reverse dies indicate that the coinage was not continuous, but that, after having been thrown aside, the dies were brought out and refurbished from time to time, to strike fresh coinages, as the country seemed ready to absorb a fresh supply. The dates of these coinages may be set down as in the years 1826 and 1827, and perhaps later.

Another obverse, with at least five reverses (see Nos. 11 to 15), which, although it displays a still more rude head, may still be classed as of English workmanship. It may be dated about the years 1828 and 1829.

The next obverse, of which there are four reverses (Nos. 16 to 19), has a very rude head with double chin and eyes so near the top of the head as to make the forehead appear very small. It may be considered as having been engraved in Canada about the year 1830.

Four other varieties with three different obverses, all equally rude, may be dated between the years 1830 and 1835. None of the four reverses are original with these obverses. They are, on the other hand, connected by crossing with the whole series (Nos. 5 to 23). We may, therefore, conclude that they were all issued from the same mint.

Still another remains—the rudest of the whole series—(see No. 24), which, as it bears no date and no relationship with any of the others, either as to style of work or crossing of dies, I conclude was struck at a different place. It may be set down as having been struck not later than 1833.

Thus in the twenty-four varieties hereinafter described there are eleven different obverses and seventeen reverses. Four were struck in England and twenty in Canada. Of the English varieties No. 1 was struck by one firm in 1820 and the three others by another in 1825. Nineteen of the Canadian varieties were struck by one firm between 1826 and 1835, and a single example by another coiner about 1833. There may be other varieties, indeed Mr. Thomas Wilson claims to have one with an eight-stringed harp similar to varieties 2 to 4, but not having seen it, I cannot describe it here.

LIST OF VARIETIES OF THE HARP TOKENS

No. 1. *Obv. A*: Laureated bust of George III, in armor, to the right, with traces of an illegible inscription.

Rev. 1: A nine-stringed harp to the right, under which is the date 1820.

A similarly illegible inscription. Copper, size 26 m.

As this design resembles more closely the Canadian harps than any other, I conclude that it was the pattern after which they were designed. Although struck on a smaller plan it is thicker and, therefore, heavier than any of its Canadian successors. I am inclined to class it as Irish, but many claim it as Canadian. In corroboration of this claim is the fact that it is not mentioned by Batty or others who describe the British nineteenth-century tokens.

No. 2. *Obv. B*: Laureated bust of George III, in armor, to the left.

Rev. 2: A nine-stringed harp to the left, 1825 below. Copper, size 27 m.

- No. 3. *Obv. C*: Similar to No. 2, but leaves in wreath differently arranged.

Rev. 3: Similar to No. 2, but the date is 1820, with traces of 5 under the 0. Copper, size 27 m.

- No. 4. *Obv. D*: Similar to No. 2, but wreath differs slightly and the nose is shorter.

Rev. 4: Similar to No. 3, but with no trace of the 5. Copper, size 27 m.

These three varieties, which are of excellent workmanship, and allied in style, were made by the same man, no doubt, in the same year. As they all occur in copper it may be concluded that they are of English manufacture. With few exceptions the Canadian-struck tokens are in brass.

As all the following twenty tokens are of uniform size—27 millimetres—in brass and dated 1820, it will not be necessary to mention these facts after each piece.

- No. 5. *Obv. E*: Laureated bust of George IV, in armor, to the left; seven flaps in cuirasse, four oblique dashes to represent shirt frill \\\\. Features of king fairly well executed.

Rev. 5: An eight-stringed harp.

- No. 6. *Obv. E*: Same as No. 5.

Rev. 6: A nine-stringed harp, lower extremity points between 1 and 8 of date; feathers on wing not well-defined; stems of shamrocks straight.

- No. 7. *Obv. E*: Same as No. 5.

Rev. 7: Similar to No. 6, but feathers better defined and stems of shamrocks slightly curved.

- No. 8. *Obv. E*: Same as No. 5.

Rev. 8: A nine-stringed harp points to 8 of date.

- No. 9. *Obv. E*: Same as No. 5.

Rev. 9: A ten-stringed harp points between 8 and 2. Lower extremity is broad.

- No. 10. *Obv. E*: Same as No. 5.

Rev. 10: A ten-stringed harp points to 2, extremity narrower.

These six varieties, all bearing the same obverse, may be assigned their relative dating by the different stages of wear or signs of rust in the obverse die. Thus No. 5, although the poorest in execution, is the oldest. This was followed in order by Nos. 8, 6, 7, 9, and 10, successively. The last reverse survived the obverse and occurs as a mule with later obverses.

- No. 11. *Obv. F*: Similar to No. 5, but inferior in workmanship; five oblique dashes \\\\. representing shirt frill; three locks of hair stand above the head.

Rev. 11: A nine-stringed harp points to 8.

- No. 12. *Obv. F*: Same as No. 11.

Rev. 12: A ten-stringed harp points between 8 and 2.

- No. 13. *Obv. F*: Same as No. 11.

Rev. 13: A ten-stringed harp points to and is close to 8.

- No. 14. *Obv. F*: Same as No. 11.

Rev. 14: A ten-stringed harp points to but further away from the 8. A break runs obliquely across the coin through the head of the harp.

- No. 15. *Obv. F*: Same as No. 11.

Rev. 15: A ten-stringed harp closer to 8 than No. 14, but not so close as No. 15; a flaw above the harp.

The relative order in which these varieties were struck, judging from the condition of obverse die, may be set down as, first, No. 14, followed by Nos. 12, 13, 15, and 11. The latter reverse survived this obverse and occurs with three later obverses.

No. 16. *Obv. G*: As No. 5, but much inferior in workmanship. The chin is double and very full, the eyes near top of head, and five short dashes, almost points, represent shirt frill

Rev. 11: Same as No. 11.

No. 17. *Obv. G*: Same as No. 16.

Rev. 16: Nine-stringed harp points to 8.

No. 18. *Obv. G*: Same as No. 16.

Rev. 17: A nine-stringed harp points between 1 and 8.

No. 19. *Obv. G*: Same as No. 16.

Rev. 10: Same as No. 10.

Although this obverse occurs with four reverses it does not appear to have been used for any length of time, as in none of the varieties does it show signs of much wear or of rust. Two of its reverses had outlasted previous obverses, while two reverses, 16 and 17, were especially made for it.

No. 20. *Obv. H*: As No. 5, but with four points for shirt frill , hair very rudely represented and bow to the wreath almost round.

Rev. 11: Same as No. 11.

No. 21. *Obv. H*: Same as No. 20.

Rev. 10: Same as No. 10.

Some claim that Nos. 20 and 21 are from different obverse dies, as the nose in the latter appears sharper and the forehead lower, but, as they agree in every other particular, I conclude that the apparent differences are due to different stages of wear in the die.

No. 22. *Obv. I*: As No. 5, but with eight flaps to cuirasse. Laurel leaves in wreath narrower.

Rev. 11: Same as No. 11.

No. 23. *Obv. J*: As No. 5, but very rude head and a wavy line for shirt frill.

Rev. 12: Same as No. 12.

There is some doubt as to which of these two obverses should be classed as the earlier, but as the reverse of obverse I shows less signs of rust, it may be given precedence as to date and even before some of the later varieties of obverse F. As none of the last three obverses occur with independent reverses, we may conclude that they did not last as long as obverses E, F, and G. In fact, the former is by far the most plentiful of the whole series.

No. 24. *Obv. K*: As No. 5, but with only six flaps to cuirasse; the shirt frill is represented by three squares joined, ■■■, and the bust is more in outline than the others.

Rev. 18: An eight-stringed harp, ruder and more in outline than any of the others. No date.

As the work displayed both on obverse and reverse on this variety differs from that on any of the others, I conclude that it was struck by a different coiner. It occurs both in brass and copper, and is somewhat rare.

OUR PAPER MONEY
“GREENBACKS”

BY
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
AND
GEORGE H. BLAKE

OUR PAPER MONEY—"GREENBACKS"

Let us first devote a little attention to the early history of our money.

Barter and exchange must have prevailed at a very early period in this country, for in excavating Indian graves and the sites of early encampments, the copper of Lake Superior has been found as far South as Georgia and Florida. There are also many instances of implements being unearthed, made of a peculiar stone brought from hundreds of miles away, which have been found in a cache, large quantities being all precisely alike; evidently the stock on hand of some prehistoric trader. Lumps of gold, silver, and galena have also been discovered in several Southern States, in some cases inscribed with curious figures.

The early settlers having brought little money to this country, soon exhausted their resources, and in their extremity were obliged to adopt Indian wampum, which was made of cylindrical pieces of shell, varying from a quarter to a half-inch in length and used generally in the form of belts and strings. This was one of the first arbitrary standards of value employed in this country and found its way into Colonial exchequers, public institutions, and private hands, so that its value was admitted and sustained for many years.

The General Court of Massachusetts on November 15th, 1637, ordered "That wampum should pass at six a penny for any sum under 12 pence," and on October 7th, 1640, the same Court also ordered that "white wampum should pass at four a penny; blue at two a penny, etc." Not until 1661 was the law authorizing its use as legal tender repealed.

Roger Williams quotes a fathom of wampum as worth 5 shillings,—Pennsylvania sanctioned its use at 10 shillings and New York at 4 guilders a fathom.

As early as 1618 Gov. Argall of Virginia ordered that tobacco, at three shillings per pound, be taken in payment of all goods. In 1620 ninety girls were sent over to become wives of the settlers, by the Virginia Company. These were first paid for by 100 pounds of tobacco each; afterwards, on account of scarcity, at 150 pounds; and the debt for wives took precedence over all others.

Codfish was at one time used in New England; peltry was also recognized as currency quite generally at an early period, and musket balls passed in Massachusetts in 1644 at a farthing apiece. Corn, beans, peas and other grains, tobacco, leather, and even live stock were received for taxes. Imagine a Colonial treasury plethoric with wampum, tobacco, corn, live stock, and musket balls, in contrast with modern conveniences.

The earliest coins struck on this continent were those of Mexico, where a mint was established in 1535, and the first in the Colonies, 1616, were the Sommer Island (now Bermuda) series, which, being then a part of the Colony of Virginia, heads the series of our country. These were followed, in 1652, by the New England and Massachusetts silver shillings and smaller denominations. Maryland followed with the Lord Baltimore series in 1659, and was succeeded by the New Jersey, Carolina, and several other Colonies.

The first bank was established in Boston in 1686 by John Blackwell and others.

Prior to the reign of William and Mary, the Colonists were prohibited from coining money, and in the year 1690 the Colonies of New England and New York undertook an expedition against Canada, which turned out unsuccessfully. On the return of the troops to Boston empty handed there was no money with which to pay them, and as they clamored for payment and were on the verge of mutiny, it was resolved to resort to *paper money*. A committee was empowered to issue £7000 in bills of from 5 shillings to £5. Thus was paper money, which eventually led to the foundation of the American Banking System, first introduced into this country by Massachusetts in 1690;¹ Carolina followed suit in 1702, in consequence of an ill-advised expedition to St. Augustine, which entailed a debt of £6000.

New York and Connecticut first issued bills of credit in 1709, and Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia followed in due course, Georgia in 1760 being the last to put out paper money.

Originally the issues were authorized to meet the necessities of the Colonial treasuries, but after a short time, commercial and financial embarrassment still continuing, loan banks were established in nearly, if not quite all, the Colonies. This paper money depreciated almost without exception as the amounts in circulation increased.

The bills were originally intended to equal the current coin, but when depreciation had advanced to such an extent as to appall the authorities, a new set of bills would be issued, with new assurances that they would be kept equal to coin, and in the new issue the old would be redeemable at their depreciated value. Often this second set of bills, having also depreciated, were replaced by a third set in the same way. These various sets were designated tenors; the terms old tenor, middle tenor, new tenor, etc., being used to distinguish them. Issues followed each other with considerable rapidity, and in many of the Colonies were very numerous.

The emission of bills by the Colonies and the banks was not regarded with favor by the Mother country, and the provincial governors were generally opposed to these issues, and various Acts were passed restricting their use,² but with little result.

The Revolutionary War brought about a change, and the Second Continental Congress, in order to raise funds, and having no power to institute taxation, naturally turned to the expedient of issuing paper money. The first Continental notes appeared May 10th, 1775, when three million dollars were authorized, and they continued to be issued until January 14th, 1779, when they ceased, owing to their then passing at a ratio of forty dollars in paper to one in silver.

The Continental money suffered greatly from depreciation, and it is also said that the English flooded the country with counterfeits, which in those days could hardly be detected from the originals.

January 17th, 1776, Congress passed an order that whosoever should refuse to receive the notes should be deemed an enemy of his country, and later that in case of any one refusing to take the money for goods offered to be purchased, such goods should be forfeited and the offender thrown into prison. There were also many later provisions of a similar nature.

¹ It has been stated that the first instance of paper money used in America was in 1687, when Denonville issued card money redeemable in bills of France, to furnish funds for his expedition to subdue the hostile Seneca Indian tribes.

² Parliament in 1751 abolished legal tender for paper money in the Colonies, and in 1763 declared any issue void.

It continued in use until 1781, when \$1,000 in paper money was the equivalent of a Spanish silver dollar, and then went entirely out of use. This is aptly expressed in the old term “Not worth a Continental.” About \$242,000,000 were issued and none were ever redeemed.

Many of the notes, however, were preserved, especially by the rank and file of the Army, who carried them home only as mementoes of the years of toil, hardship, and danger. A year’s earnings were paid away for a single breakfast, or for a bottle of wine to drink a farewell parting with old comrades in arms. The cause for which the old Continental money was put forth had been gained. It prevented our subjugation and placed us in the proud eminence we now occupy. Those who bore its burden when in transit bore it cheerfully, and made it the happy instrument of our national existence.

During the Revolutionary War paper money, distinct from the Continental currency, was also issued by several of the States, of which the amount has been estimated as upwards of \$200,000,000, of which the greater part also became worthless.

Incidentally, it is worthy of note that the value on all Continental currency is given in Spanish silver dollars, which was afterwards officially adopted in 1786, when the Congress of the Confederation chose as the monetary unit of the United States the Spanish silver, milled dollar. This was the standard in all the English Colonies of America, and, in fact, in nearly all the then existing commercial world.

Some have fancied that it was the authority of government that gave money its value, but the true value of money has been measured by the amount of goods it would honestly purchase, regardless of official acts.

The Assembly of Pennsylvania, on the recommendation of Congress in 1781, repealed all legal tender acts, and this was followed by all the States. The Federal Constitution adopted by Congress in 1787 expressly provided that “no State shall coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debt.”

Although notes of different forms were put forth subsequently by the Government at various dates, some of which were receivable for Government dues, yet no circulating notes were authorized to be issued which were payable on demand, in coin, or made legal tender, until the passage of the Act of February 25, 1862.

The Act of April 2d, 1792, established the first monetary system of the United States, which, being followed by the formation of a mint and the issue of coins in 1793, 1794, and subsequent years, seems to have put the money of the country on a better and more satisfactory basis. No notes were issued from 1789 to 1812, a period of twenty-three years. When the War of 1812 broke out, the necessity of funds was so imperative that the Administration and Congress felt themselves forced to issue interest-bearing treasury notes. These, amounting to \$80,000,000, appeared in the years 1812, 1813, 1814, and 1815; they were not intended to circulate as money, and were retired as soon as possible after the war. From 1815 to 1837, a period of twenty-two years, there was no resort to this remedy for the relief of Government finances.

In 1833 President Jackson withdrew the funds of the Government from the Bank of the United States, of Philadelphia, which had branches in the principal cities, where they had previously been deposited, and this led, in 1836, to the

establishment of the present Sub-treasury System. The charter of the bank expired in 1836, and party spirit prevented its re-charter. Financial disaster followed in 1837, and the Administration recommended, and Congress authorized, the issue of a new series of interest-bearing Treasury notes. These issues extended from 1837 to 1844, and under various Acts \$51,000,000 was authorized.

During the Mexican War, 1846-1847, the plea of necessity secured Congressional authority for another issue of similar notes to the amount of some \$26,000,000. Again in 1857, owing to a financial panic, and the suspension of specie payments by the banks, Congress considered a new issue as the only remedy for existing distress, which continued to 1861, and amounted in all to upwards of \$87,000,000 for this period.

Thus it will be seen that there have been four emergencies in which Congress has seen fit to authorize interest-bearing notes.

Civil War was inaugurated by the attack on Fort Sumter on April 12th, 1861. The Southern States were declared blockaded, and several of these States publicly declared their secession from the Union and organized a new Government under the name of the Confederate States of America.

The disastrous results of the first battle of Bull Run soon followed and startled the whole country, when the defeated Union Army fell back upon Washington, and even the Capitol of the country was believed to be in danger. In consequence of these events, an extra session of Congress was called for July 4th, 1861, and on that day Secretary Chase transmitted his first report to Congress, which recommended measures to provide the means for continuing a Civil War, which proved in magnitude to be before unequaled in the history of nations.

The first paper money, *greenbacks*, ever issued by the Government of the United States was authorized by the Act of July 17th and August 5th, 1861. These bills were called Demand Notes, because they were payable on demand at certain designated Sub-treasuries, and later were made redeemable in coin. The Act of February 25th, 1862, provided for the substitution of United States Notes, which were to be legal tender, in place of Demand Notes, and the latter were, therefore, canceled when received. These issues were the first bills intended to circulate as money that emanated from the United States Treasury, and it was the first instance that authorized bills of credit or circulating notes were made payable on demand in lawful money. Subsequent issues followed July 11th, 1862, and March 3d, 1863, until by January 30th, 1864, the highest amount outstanding was reached, being over \$449,000,000.

Gold Certificates were first authorized by Act of March 3d, 1863; Silver Certificates by Act of February 28th, 1878; Treasury Notes, redeemable on demand in coin, by Act of July 14th, 1900.

Specie payments were suspended from December 28th, 1861, to January 1st, 1879.

We now have six different kinds of paper money as follows: Gold Certificates, Silver Certificates, Coin Obligations, Treasury Notes, United States Notes, and National Bank Notes. The Gold and Silver Certificates and National Bank Notes are not legal tender.

The various issues of the "Greenback" and other kindred series emanating from the United States Treasury follow, being described in detail, and each note has been given a number which stands for the *design*, while variations and later issues of same are designated by letters.

THE GREENBACK SERIES—DEMAND NOTES

*Act of Congress, July 17, 1861, and supplemental
Act of Aug. 5, 1861.*

Notes dated Aug. 10, 1861.

Denominations issued, \$5.00, \$10.00, and \$20.00.

The whole amount authorized under above acts was issued prior to April 1, 1862.

The notes were payable “on demand” by the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and at the Sub-Treasuries in Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, and bore the inscription: “Receivable in payment of all public dues.”

The obverses briefly described are as follows:

PAYABLE IN NEW YORK

- 1 \$5.00 Portrait, Alexander Hamilton (right); large 5 (center); Crawford’s statue America (left)
- 2 10.00 Portrait, Abraham Lincoln (left); Art (right); American eagle and shield (center)
- 3 20.00 Vignette, Liberty and Capitol, with large 20 repeated on either side

PAYABLE IN PHILADELPHIA

- 1a \$5.00 Portrait, Alexander Hamilton
- 2a 10.00 “ Abraham Lincoln
- 3a 20.00 Vignette, Liberty

PAYABLE IN BOSTON

- 1b \$5.00 Portrait, Alexander Hamilton
- 2b 10.00 “ Abraham Lincoln
- 3b 20.00 Vignette, Liberty

PAYABLE IN CINCINNATI

- 1c \$5.00 Portrait, Alexander Hamilton
- 2c 10.00 “ Abraham Lincoln
- 3c 20.00 Vignette, Liberty

PAYABLE IN ST. LOUIS

- 1d \$5.00 Portrait, Alexander Hamilton
- 2d 10.00 “ Abraham Lincoln
- 3d 20.00 Vignette, Liberty

All of this issue have their values printed in light-green on the face.

The backs are a darker green in elaborate designs of repeated value, with the inscription, “United States of America.”

These notes being the first ever issued by the United States with backs in green, were called “Greenbacks,” a name which has since been applied generally to all our paper money, except fractional currency.

They were engraved by the American Bank Note Company of New York.

They were signed by employees of the Government with their own names “for the Register” and “for the Treasurer.”

This issue is the only one which does not bear the seal of the United States Treasury.

Their being receivable for duties somewhat embarrassed the Government, after the suspension of specie payments, in providing for the gold interest upon the public debt.

By the terms of the law they were not made payable in gold, but in a circular sent out by the Secretary of the Treasury, before the suspension of specie payments, they were proclaimed payable *in coin*, and the Government felt obligated to so redeem them, in order to sustain its credit. In consequence, these notes were at times quoted at about the same premium as gold.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES

FIRST ISSUE

Act of Congress, Feb. 25, 1862.

Notes dated March 10, 1862.

Denominations issued, \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00, \$50.00, \$100.00, \$500.00, and \$1,000.00.

The five, ten, and twenty-dollar notes are the same design on obverse as previous issue with the following exceptions: The words "on demand" are omitted, as is also the inscription, "Receivable in payment of all public dues."

The signatures of L. E. Chittenden, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer, are regularly printed on the notes, instead of being signed by a clerk "for the Register" or "for the Treasurer," as heretofore.

This issue was the first to bear the seal of the United States Treasury, which was printed in red on the right-hand side and the reverses were green, in a new design.

The following is a brief description of the obverses:

4	\$5.00	Portrait, Alexander Hamilton
5	10.00	" Abraham Lincoln
6	20.00	Vignette, Liberty
7	50.00	Portrait, Alexander Hamilton
8	100.00	Vignette, Spread-eagle
9	500.00	Portrait, Albert Gallatin
10	1,000.00	" Robert Morris

All have large numerals on obverse, giving value of note, on either side, except the \$100.00 note, on which they are repeated three times. They were all inscribed "Payable at the Treasury of the United States in New York."

The Act of Congress authorizing this issue directed that a portion of the notes should be exchangeable for United States six per cent. twenty-year bonds, and accordingly two different obligations are found upon the reverse: The first were known as "convertible notes" and read as follows:

"This note is a Legal Tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and is exchangeable for United States six per cent. Twenty-Year Bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after Five years."

The second: "This note is a Legal Tender for all Debts, Public and Private, except Duties on Imports and Interest on the Public Debt, and is receivable in payment of all loans made to the United States."

The following are the denominations issued with the second obligation:

4a	\$5.00	Portrait, Alexander Hamilton
5a	10.00	" Abraham Lincoln
6a	20.00	Vignette, Liberty
7a	50.00	Portrait, Alexander Hamilton
8a	100.00	Vignette, Spread-eagle
9a	500.00	Portrait, Albert Gallatin
10a	1,000.00	" Robert Morris

LEGAL TENDER NOTES

SECOND ISSUE

Act of Congress, July 11, 1862

Notes dated Aug. 1, 1862.

Denominations issued, \$1.00 and \$2.00.

These were the first legal tender notes of small denomination.

- 11 \$1.00 Portrait, Salmon P. Chase (left)
- 12 2.00 “ Alexander Hamilton

The reverses are green, and bear the second named obligation as mentioned in the previous issue.

These were issued in many “series” and presumably each series was numbered independently of any other, no note having been observed bearing a higher number than 100,000. The same will apply also to the preceding and next following issue.

The signatures on these notes are L. E. Chittenden, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer, and double numbering now first appears.

Both the American Bank Note Company and National Bank Note Company were concerned in the engraving and printing.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES

THIRD ISSUE

Act of Congress, March 3, 1863.

Notes dated March 10, 1863.

Denominations issued, \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00, \$50.00, \$100.00, \$500.00, and \$1,000.00.

The designs of these notes are the same as those dated March 10, 1862.

A portion of the issue is numbered on both the lower left side, and upper right side of note. All bear the signatures of L. E. Chittenden, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

- 4b \$5.00 Portrait, Alexander Hamilton
- 5b 10.00 “ Abraham Lincoln
- 6b 20.00 Vignette, Liberty
- 7b 50.00 Portrait, Alexander Hamilton
- 8b 100.00 Vignette, Spread-eagle
- 9b 500.00 Portrait, Albert Gallatin
- 10b 1,000.00 “ Robert Morris

The reverses are green and of same design as those issued under Act of February 25, 1862, with the second obligation, previously mentioned. These notes were engraved by the American Bank Note Company.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES

FOURTH ISSUE

Act of Congress, March 3, 1863.

Series of 1869, 1874, 1875, 1878, 1880 and 1907.

Denominations issued, \$1.00 \$2.00, \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00, \$50.00, \$100.00, \$500.00, \$1,000.00, \$5,000.00, and \$10,000.00.

These notes bear the following portraits:

- 13 \$1.00 Portrait, George Washington
- 14 2.00 “ Thomas Jefferson

15	5.00	Portrait, Andrew Jackson
16	10.00	" Daniel Webster
17	20.00	" Alexander Hamilton
18	50.00	" Henry Clay on series of 1869 and
19	50.00	" Benjamin Franklin on series of 1874, 1875, 1878 and 1880
20	100.00	" Abraham Lincoln
21	500.00	" John Quincy Adams on series of 1869, and
22	500.00	" General J. K. Mansfield on series of 1874, 1875, 1878 and 1880
23	1,000.00	" De Witt Clinton in center, Columbus at left
24	5,000.00	" James Madison on series of 1878 only
25	10,000.00	" Andrew Jackson

The series of 1874 included only \$1.00, \$2.00, \$50.00, and \$500.00, and no \$1,000.00 bills were issued of 1874 and 1875. Series of 1907 consists of \$5.00 only.

The reverses are green, in two classes of designs, the latter adopted in 1874 continuing through all the re-issues.

They were so numerous and so long in issue that some of the higher denominations are occasionally seen at the present time.

In 1869 the United States Government began the use of silk fibre paper.

The fourth issue is found as follows:

SIGNATURES AND SEALS

\$1.00

13	1869, John Allison, Register,	F. E. Spinner, Treasurer,	Large red with spikes (right)
13a	1874, " " "	" " "	Red with rays (left)
13b	*1875, " " "	John C. New,	" " " "
13c	1875, " " "	A. U. Wyman,	" " " "
13d	1878, " " "	Jas. Gilfillan,	" " " "
13e	1880, G. W. Scofield,	" " "	Large brown with spikes(right)
13f	1880, B. K. Bruce,	" " "	" " " " "
13g	1880, " " "	A. U. Wyman,	" " " " "
13l	1880, W. S. Rosecrans,	J. N. Huston,	Large red with spikes (right)
13m	1880, " " "	" " "	" brown " " "
13o	1880, " " "	E. H. Nebeker,	Red, scalloped (left)
13p	1880, J. Fount. Tillman,	D. N. Morgan,	" " " "
13bb	*This note also appears in "Series B."		

\$2.00

14	1869, John Allison, Register,	F. E. Spinner, Treasurer,	Large red with spikes (right)
14a	1874, " " "	" " "	Red with rays (left)
14b	*1875, " " "	John C. New,	" " " "
14c	1875, " " "	A. U. Wyman,	" " " "
14d	1878, " " "	Jas. Gilfillan,	" " " "
14e	1880, G. W. Scofield,	" " "	Large brown with spikes(right)
14f	1880, B. K. Bruce,	" " "	" " " " "
14g	1880, " " "	A. U. Wyman,	" " " " "
14l	1880, W. S. Rosecrans,	J. N. Huston,	Large red with spikes (right)
14m	1880, " " "	" " "	Large brown with spikes(right)
14o	1880, " " "	E. H. Nebeker,	Red, scalloped (right)
14p	1880, J. Fount. Tillman,	D. N. Morgan,	" " " "
14bb	*This note also appears in "Series B."		

\$5.00

15	1869, John Allison, Register,	F. E. Spinner, Treasurer,	Large red with spikes (right)
15b	1875, “ “ “	John C. New, “	Red with rays (left)
15c	1875, “ “ “	A. U. Wyman, “	“ “ “ “
15d	1878, “ “ “	Jas. Gilfillan, “	“ “ “ “
15e	1880, G. W. Scofield, “	“ “ “	Large brown with spikes (right)
15f	1880, B. K. Bruce, “	“ “ “	“ “ “ “
15g	1880, “ “ “	A. U. Wyman, “	“ “ “ “
15h	1880, “ “ “	“ “ “	red, no spikes “
15i	1880, W. S. Rosecrans, “	C. N. Jordan, “	“ “ “ “
15j	1880, “ “ “	James W. Hyatt, “	“ “ “ “
15l	1880, “ “ “	J. N. Huston, “	“ “ with “
15m	1880, “ “ “	“ “ “	“ brown “ “
15n	1880, “ “ “	E. H. Nebeker, “	“ “ “ “
15o	1880, “ “ “	“ “ “	Red, scalloped (right)
15p	1880, J. Fount. Tillman, “	D. N. Morgan, “	“ “ “
15q	1880, B. K. Bruce, “	Ellis H. Roberts, “	“ “ “
15r	1880, J. W. Lyons, “	“ “ “	“ “ “
15s	1907, W. T. Vernon, “	Chas. H. Treat, “	“ “ “

\$10.00

16	1869, John Allison, Register,	F. E. Spinner, Treasurer,	Large red with spikes (right)
16b	1875, “ “ “	John C. New, “	Red with rays (left)
16d	1878, “ “ “	Jas. Gilfillan, “	“ “ “ “
16e	1880, G. W. Scofield, “	“ “ “	Large brown with spikes (right)
16g	1880, B. K. Bruce, “	A. U. Wyman, “	“ “ “ “
16h	1880, “ “ “	“ “ “	red, no “ “
16i	1880, W. S. Rosecrans, “	C. N. Jordan, “	“ “ “ “
16j	1880, “ “ “	James W. Hyatt, “	“ “ “ “
16k	1880, “ “ “	“ “ “	“ “ with “
16m	1880, “ “ “	J. N. Huston, “	“ brown “ “
16r	1880, J. W. Lyons, “	Ellis H. Roberts, “	Red, scalloped (right)

\$20.00

17	1869, John Allison, Register,	F. E. Spinner, Treasurer,	Large red with spikes (left)
17b	1875, “ “ “	John C. New, “	Red with rays (right)
17d	1878, “ “ “	Jas. Gilfillan, “	“ “ “ “
17h	1880, B. K. Bruce, “	A. U. Wyman, “	Large red, no spikes (right)
17i	1880, W. S. Rosecrans, “	C. N. Jordan, “	“ “ “ “
17l	1880, “ “ “	J. N. Huston, “	“ “ with “
17m	1880, “ “ “	“ “ “	“ brown “ “
17r	1880, J. W. Lyons, “	Ellis H. Roberts, “	Red, scalloped (right)

\$50.00

18	1869, John Allison, Register,	F. E. Spinner, Treasurer,	Large red with spikes (right)
19	1874, “ “ “	“ “ “	Medium red with rays “
19c	1875, “ “ “	A. U. Wyman, “	“ “ “ “
19j	1880, W. S. Rosecrans, “	James W. Hyatt, “	Large red, no spikes “

\$100.00

20	1869, John Allison, Register,	F. E. Spinner, Treasurer,	Large red with spikes (right)
20d	1878, " " "	Jas. Gilfillan, "	Medium red with rays "
20i	1880, W. S. Rosecrans, "	C. N. Jordan, "	Large red, no spikes, "
20m	1880, " " "	J. N. Huston, "	" brown with spikes "

\$10,000.00

25e 1878, G. W. Scofield, Register, Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES**FIFTH ISSUE**

Authorized by the Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.

Series of 1901.

Denomination issued, \$10.00.

This has on obverse the value of note in red and the inscription: "This Note is a legal tender for ten dollars, subject to the provisions of Section 3588 R. S."

26 \$10.00 Buffalo in center, vignettes, Lewis and Clark, on either end.

The reverse is in green with standing female figure representing Enlightenment between two columns and reads: "This Note is a Legal Tender at its face value for all Debts Public and Private, except Duties on Imports and Interest on the Public Debt."

SIGNATURES AND SEALS

26	J. W. Lyons, Register,	Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer, Red, scalloped (right)
26a	W. T. Vernon, "	Chas. H. Treat, " " " "
26b	" " "	" " " " " "

COIN NOTES

Act of Congress, July 14, 1900.

Series of 1890 and 1891.

Denominations issued, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00, \$50.00, \$100.00, \$500.00, and \$1,000.00.

These notes were issued in payment of silver bullion, which Congress directed the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time, in accordance with the above Act. They are redeemable in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. They are a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and are receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues.

They bear the following portraits:

27	\$1.00	Portrait, Edwin M. Stanton
28	2.00	" General McPherson
29	5.00	" " Thomas
30	10.00	" " Sheridan

31	20.00	Portrait, John Marshall
32	50.00	“ William H. Seward
33	100.00	“ Admiral Farragut
34	500.00	“ General Sherman
35	1,000.00	“ “ Meade

The reverses are green and very handsome, the denomination of each note being carried across it in large letters of attractive design.

They are found as follows:

SIGNATURES AND SEALS

\$1.00

27	1890,	W. S. Rosecrans, Register,	J. N. Huston, Treasurer,	Large brown with spikes(right)
27a	1890,	“ “ “	E. H. Nebeker, “	“ “ “ “ “
27b	1890,	“ “ “	“ “ “	Red, scalloped (right)
27c	1891,	“ “ “	“ “ “	“ “ “
27d	1891,	J. Fount. Tillman, “	D. N. Morgan, “	“ “ “
27e	1891,	B. K. Bruce, “	Ellis H. Roberts, “	“ “ “

\$2.00

28	1890,	W. S. Rosecrans, Register,	J. N. Huston, Treasurer,	Large brown with spikes(right)
28a	1890,	“ “ “	E. H. Nebeker, “	“ “ “ “ “
28b	1890,	“ “ “	“ “ “	Red, scalloped (right)
28c	1891,	“ “ “	“ “ “	“ “ “
28d	1891,	J. Fount. Tillman, “	D. N. Morgan, “	“ “ “
28e	1891,	B. K. Bruce, “	Ellis H. Roberts, “	“ “ “

\$5.00

29	1890,	W. S. Rosecrans, Register,	J. N. Huston, Treasurer,	Large brown with spikes(right)
29a	1890,	“ “ “	E. H. Nebeker, “	“ “ “ “ “
29b	1890,	“ “ “	“ “ “	Red, scalloped (right)
29c	1891,	“ “ “	“ “ “	“ “ “
29d	1891,	J. Fount. Tillman, “	D. N. Morgan, “	“ “ “
29e	1891,	B. K. Bruce, “	Ellis H. Roberts, “	“ “ “
29f	1891,	J. W. Lyons, “	“ “ “ “	“ “ “

\$10.00

30	1890,	W. S. Rosecrans, Register,	J. N. Huston, Treasurer,	Large brown with spikes(right)
30b	1890,	“ “ “	E. H. Nebeker, “	Red, scalloped (right)
30c	1891,	“ “ “	“ “ “	“ “ “
30f	1891,	B. K. Bruce, “	Ellis H. Roberts, “	“ “ “

\$20.00

31	1890,	W. S. Rosecrans, Register,	J. N. Huston, Treasurer,	Large brown with spikes(right)
31a	1890,	“ “ “	E. H. Nebeker, “	“ “ “ “ “
31d	1891,	J. Fount. Tillman, “	D. N. Morgan, “	Red, scalloped (right)

\$50.00

32c	1891,	W. S. Rosecrans, Register,	E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer,	Red, scalloped (right)
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GOLD CERTIFICATES

FIRST ISSUE

*Act of Congress, March 3, 1863.**Notes with written dates.**Denominations issued, \$20.00, \$100.00, \$500.00, \$1,000.00, \$5,000.00, and \$10,000.00.*

The price of gold at the time of the passage of the above Act was over 150%. As duties on imports were payable in gold, and many commercial transactions were conducted on a gold basis, it was then bought and sold like merchandise at the ruling market rates. Congress by this Act authorized the deposit of gold coin and bullion with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States in sums not less than \$20.00 and the issue of certificates therefor, in denominations the same as United States notes.

It was not until Nov. 13, 1865, that the first of these certificates was issued and very few were seen by the general public, most of them being for clearing-house purposes, in the large denominations of \$1,000.00, \$5,000.00 and \$10,000.00.

They were signed by L. B. Colby, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer, and certificates issued at any Sub-Treasury also bore the signature of the Assistant Treasurer in charge. To be typical of gold they were printed in black on yellow paper.

The following is a brief description of these certificates:

PAYABLE AT NEW YORK

36	\$20.00	Vignette, Eagle with flag and shield
37	100.00	" Eagle over flag and shield, female head
38	500.00	" Eagle with flag and shield
39	1,000.00	" Eagle with flag, female head
40	5,000.00	" Eagle with flag, female head
41	10,000.00	" Eagle with flag and shield

PAYABLE AT WASHINGTON AND COUNTERSIGNED BY ASSISTANT TREASURER

36a	\$20.00	Vignette, Eagle with flag and shield
37a	100.00	" Eagle over flag and shield
40a	5,000.00	" Eagle with flag, female head

PLACE OF PAYMENT BLANK

36b	\$20.00	Vignette, Eagle with flag and shield
37b	100.00	" Eagle over flag and shield

The backs were printed in red with the value in large letters.

GOLD CERTIFICATES

SECOND ISSUE

*Act of Congress, March 3, 1863.**Series of 1870.**Denominations issued, \$500.00, \$1,000.00, \$5,000.00, and \$10,000.00.*

This issue was all made payable at New York.

42	\$500.00	Portrait, Abraham Lincoln
43	1,000.00	" Alexander Hamilton
44	5,000.00	" James Madison
45	10,000.00	" Andrew Jackson

GOLD CERTIFICATES

THIRD ISSUE

Act of Congress, July 12, 1882.

Notes dated Sept. 1, 1882.

Denominations issued, \$20.00, \$50.00, \$100.00, \$500.00, \$1,000.00, \$5,000.00, and \$10,000.00.

These certificates were issued in exchange for deposits of gold coin, and are receivable in payment of customs, taxes, and all public dues.

They bear the following portraits:

46	\$20.00	Portrait, James A. Garfield
47	50.00	“ Silas Wright
48	100.00	“ Thomas H. Benton
49	500.00	“ Abraham Lincoln
50	1,000.00	“ Alexander Hamilton
51	5,000.00	“ James Madison
52	10,000.00	“ Andrew Jackson

The backs, being printed in yellow, present a very attractive appearance and are suggestive of the gold they represent.

Some of this issue were made payable by the Assistant Treasurer in New York, and when so payable, were countersigned by him.

They are found as follows:

PAYABLE AT WASHINGTON SIGNATURES AND SEALS

\$20.00

46	1882, B. K. Bruce, Register,	Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer,	Brown, scalloped
46b	1882, “ “ “	A. U. Wyman, “	“ “ “
46d	1882, W. S. Rosecrans, “	J. N. Huston, “	Large brown with spikes
46e	1882, J. W. Lyons, “	Ellis H. Roberts, “	Red, scalloped

\$50.00

47	1882, B. K. Bruce, Register,	Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer,	Brown, scalloped
47b	1882, “ “ “	A. U. Wyman, “	“ “ “
47c	1882, W. S. Rosecrans, “	James W. Hyatt, “	Large red with spikes

\$100.00

48	1882, B. K. Bruce, Register,	Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer,	Brown, scalloped
48c	1882, W. S. Rosecrans, “	James W. Hyatt, “	Large red with spikes
48d	1882, “ “ “	J. N. Huston, “	“ brown with “

PAYABLE AT NEW YORK AND COUNTERSIGNED BY ASSISTANT TREASURER.

\$20.00

46a	1882, B. K. Bruce, Register,	Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer,	Brown, scalloped
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\$50.00

47a	1882, B. K. Bruce, Register,	Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer,	Brown, scalloped
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\$100.00

48a	1882, B. K. Bruce, Register,	Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer,	Brown, scalloped
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GOLD CERTIFICATES

FOURTH ISSUE

*Act of Congress, July 12, 1882.**Series of 1905, 1906, and 1907.**Denominations issued, \$10.00 and \$20.00.*

The obverses of these notes are printed in black. The denominations and the words "in gold coin" are printed in yellow on the series of 1905, left white in 1906, and shaded in 1907.

52½	\$10.00	Portrait, Michael Hillegas
53	20.00	" George Washington

The reverses are yellow and have in center the coat of arms of the United States, with the value, etc.; the color is of a deeper tone than any previously used.

Both \$20.00 are printed from the same plate but vary in having at left, on obverse, a yellow monogram of \$20.00 on the 1905 issue, which is changed to XX in 1906. This is considered the handsomest note ever issued by the United States.

SIGNATURES AND SEALS

\$10.00

52½ 1907, W. T. Vernon, Register, Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer, Yellow, scalloped

\$20.00

53	1905, J. W. Lyons, Register,	Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer, Red, scalloped
53a	1905, " " "	Chas. H. Treat, " " "
53b	1906, W. T. Vernon, "	" " " " Yellow, scalloped

SILVER CERTIFICATES

FIRST ISSUE

*Act of Congress, Feb. 28, 1878.**Series of 1878 and 1880.**Denominations issued, \$10.00, \$20.00, \$50.00, \$100.00, \$500.00, and \$1,000.00.*

These certificates on obverse bear the following inscription:

"Certificate of Deposit"

"This certifies that there have been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, D. C., payable at his office to the bearer, on demand..... silver dollars."

Some of the 1878 series were issued for silver deposited with the Assistant Treasurer in New York, and were countersigned by him or his subordinate, in which case the inscription was altered to meet this change.

The Washington certificates were countersigned by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

They bear the following portraits:

54	\$10.00	Portrait, Robert Morris
55	20.00	" Commodore Decatur
56	50.00	" Edward Everett
57	100.00	" James Monroe
58	500.00	" Charles Sumner
59	1,000.00	" William L. Marcy

The reverses are printed in black and are very similar to each other in design, the principal feature being the word "silver" in large letters extending across the certificate.

They also bear the inscription: "This certificate is receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received, may be re-issued."

They are found as follows:

SIGNATURES AND SEALS

\$10.00

54	1878,*G. W. Scofield, Register,	Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer,	Large red with rays,
		—countersigned	key pointing to right
54a	1880, " " "	" " "	Large brown
54b	1880, B. K. Bruce, "	A. U. Wyman, "	Large red, no rays
	*Countersigned J. C. Hopper, Assistant Treasurer, New York.		

\$20.00

55	1878,*G. W. Scofield, Register,	Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer,	Large red with rays,
		—countersigned	key pointing to right
55a	1880, " " "	" " "	Large brown
55c	1880, B. K. Bruce, "	A. U. Wyman, "	Small, round red
55d	1880, " " "	" " "	Large brown with short rays
55e	1880, " " "	" " "	" " " spikes
	*Countersigned A. U. Wyman, Assistant Treasurer, Washington, D. C.		

\$50.00

56d	1880, B. K. Bruce, Register,	A. U. Wyman, Treasurer,	Large brown short rays
56h	1880, W. S. Rosecrans, "	J. N. Huston, "	" " with spikes
56i	1880, " " "	E. H. Nebeker, "	Red, scalloped

\$100.00

57h	1880, W. S. Rosecrans, Register,	J. N. Huston, Treasurer,	Large brown with spikes
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SILVER CERTIFICATES

SECOND ISSUE

Act of Congress, Aug. 4, 1886.

Series of 1886 and 1891.

Denominations issued, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$5.00, \$10.00, and \$20.00.

They bear the following portraits:

60	\$1.00	Portrait, Martha Washington
61	2.00	" General Hancock and
62	2.00	" William Windom, on series of 1891 only
63	5.00	" General Grant
64	10.00	" T. A. Hendricks
65	20.00	" Daniel Manning

The reverses of the 1886 series are in green, very closely covered with lathe-work, while those of 1891 are in a more open design. The most striking occurs on the \$5.00 certificate, which has a representation of five silver dollars, the center one bearing the date 1886.

Both series bear the same inscription regarding customs, taxes, etc., as those of 1878 and 1880.

They are found as follows:

SIGNATURES AND SEALS

\$1.00

60	1886,	W. S. Rosecrans,	Register,	C. N. Jordan,	Treasurer,	Small red, round
60a	1886,	"	"	Jas. W. Hyatt,	"	" " "
60b	1886,	"	"	"	"	Large red with spikes
60c	1886,	"	"	J. N. Huston,	"	" " " "
60d	1886,	"	"	"	"	" brown with "
60e	1886,	"	"	E. H. Nebeker,	"	" " " "
60f	1886,	"	"	"	"	Medium red, scalloped
60g	1891,	"	"	"	"	" " " "
60h	1891,	J. Fount. Tillman,	"	D. N. Morgan,	"	" " " "

\$2.00 Hancock

61	1886,	W. S. Rosecrans,	Register,	C. N. Jordan,	Treasurer,	Small red, round
61a	1886,	"	"	James W. Hyatt,	"	" " "
61b	1886,	"	"	"	"	Large red with spikes
61c	1886,	"	"	J. N. Huston,	"	" " " "
61d	1886,	"	"	"	"	" brown with "

\$2.00 Windom

62	1891,	W. S. Rosecrans,	Register,	E. H. Nebeker,	Treasurer,	Medium red, scalloped
62a	1891,	J. Fount. Tillman,	"	D. N. Morgan,	"	" " " "

\$5.00

63	1886,	W. S. Rosecrans,	Register,	C. N. Jordan,	Treasurer,	Small red, round
63a	1886,	"	"	James W. Hyatt,	"	" " "
63b	1886,	"	"	"	"	Large red with spikes
63c	1886,	"	"	J. N. Huston,	"	" " " "
63d	1886,	"	"	"	"	" brown with "
63e	1886,	"	"	E. H. Nebeker,	"	" " " "
63f	1886,	"	"	"	"	Medium red, scalloped
63g	1891,	"	"	"	"	" " " "
63h	1891,	J. Fount. Tillman,	"	D. N. Morgan,	"	" " " "

\$10.00

64	1886,	W. S. Rosecrans,	Register,	C. N. Jordan,	Treasurer,	Small red, round
64a	1886,	"	"	James W. Hyatt,	"	" " "
64b	1886,	"	"	"	"	Large red with spikes
64c	1886,	"	"	J. N. Huston,	"	" " " "
64d	1886,	"	"	"	"	" brown with "
64e	1886,	"	"	E. H. Nebeker,	"	" " " "
64g	1891,	"	"	"	"	Medium red, scalloped
64i	1891,	J. W. Lyons,	"	Ellis H. Roberts,	"	" " " "

\$20.00

65b	1886,	W. S. Rosecrans,	Register,	James W. Hyatt,	Treasurer,	Large red with spikes
65d	1886,	"	"	J. N. Huston,	"	" brown with "
65g	1891,	"	"	E. H. Nebeker,	"	Medium red, scalloped
65h	1891,	J. Fount. Tillman,	"	D. N. Morgan,	"	" " " "

SILVER CERTIFICATES

THIRD ISSUE

Act of Congress, Aug. 4, 1886.

Series of 1896.

Denominations issued, \$1.00, \$2.00, and \$5.00.

These certificates were legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Permission was also given to issue them in lieu of silver certificates of larger denominations in the Treasury, or in exchange therefor upon presentation by the holders, and to that extent those of larger denominations were to be cancelled and destroyed.

The obverse designs were highly artistic, and a radical departure from anything else which had been previously issued. All bear the small red seal.

The reverses, printed in green, are very ornamental and interesting.

The notes are described as follows:

- 66 \$1.00 History instructing youth (obverse)
Reverse, portraits, Martha and George Washington
- 67 2.00 Science presenting Steam and Electricity to Commerce and Manufacture
Reverse, portraits, Fulton and Morse
- 68 5.00 Electricity, the dominant force of the world
Reverse, portraits, Generals Grant and Sheridan

They are found as follows:

SIGNATURES AND SEALS

\$1.00

- 66 1896, J. Fount. Tillman, Register, D. N. Morgan, Treasurer, Small red
- 66a 1896, B. K. Bruce, “ Ellis H. Roberts, “ “ “

\$2.00

- 67 1896, J. Fount. Tillman, Register, D. N. Morgan, Treasurer, Small red
- 67a 1896, B. K. Bruce, “ Ellis H. Roberts, “ “ “

\$5.00

- 68 1896, J. Fount. Tillman, Register, D. N. Morgan, Treasurer, Small red
- 68a 1896, B. K. Bruce, “ Ellis H. Roberts, “ “ “
- 68b 1896, J. W. Lyons, “ “ “ “ “ “

SILVER CERTIFICATES

FOURTH ISSUE

Act of Congress, Aug. 4, 1886.

Series of 1899.

Denominations issued, \$1.00, \$2.00, and \$5.00.

- 69 \$1.00 American eagle with Capitol in background, below small vignettes of Abraham Lincoln and General Grant
- 70 2.00 Portrait, George Washington with Mechanics and Agriculture on either side.
- 71 5.00 Large head of Sioux Indian Chief

The reverses of these certificates are green and have the open back, and bear the inscription: “This Certificate is receivable for Customs, Taxes and all Public Dues, and when so received may be re-issued.”

OUR PAPER MONEY

SIGNATURES AND SEALS

\$1.00

69	1899, J. W. Lyons, Register,	Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer, Blue, scalloped
69a	1899, " " "	Chas. H. Treat, " " "
69b	1899, W. T. Vernon, "	" " " " " "

\$2.00

70	1899, J. W. Lyons, Register,	Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer, Blue, scalloped
70a	1899, " " "	Chas. H. Treat, " " "
70b	1899, W. T. Vernon, "	" " " " " "

\$5.00

71	1899, J. W. Lyons, Register,	Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer, Blue, scalloped
71a	1899, " " "	Chas. H. Treat, " " "
71b	1899, W. T. Vernon, "	" " " " " "

NATIONAL BANK NOTES

FIRST ISSUE

Issued under Acts of Congress, Feb. 25, 1863, and June 3, 1864.

Denominations issued, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00, \$50.00, \$100.00, \$500.00, and \$1,000.00.

By the National Banking Act, all banks having charters from the National Government were allowed to issue notes, by depositing government bonds with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, to an amount limited to 90% of the par value of bonds so deposited. The denominations were each of the same design, the only variations being on obverse, the name and address of bank and date of charter, and on reverse, the coat of arms of State in which the bank was located.

The American Bank Note Company made the designs for the \$1.00, \$10.00, \$20.00, \$50.00 and \$100.00 notes, the National Bank Note Company made the \$2.00, \$500.00 and \$1,000.00, and the Continental Bank Note Company, the \$5.00 notes.

They bore the signatures of the Register of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the United States, the seal of the United States Treasury and the number of the note.

The reverses were green and printed in the center, in black, were copies taken from historical paintings in the Capitol at Washington. On both ends were upright ovals, the right containing the American eagle, and the left the state arms.

The notes are described as follows:

- | | | |
|-----------|--------|---|
| 72 | \$1.00 | Two female figures standing before an altar (on the face)
Reverse, Landing of the Pilgrims |
| 73 | 2.00 | America seated holding the flag (left); with large numeral two—thus 21—
(right)
Reverse, Sir Walter Raleigh exhibiting Indian corn and tobacco, from
America |
| 74 | 5.00 | Columbus in sight of land (left); Indian maiden, etc. (right)
Reverse, Landing of Columbus in 1492 |
| 75 | 10.00 | Franklin experimenting with electricity (left); female on American eagle
(right)
Reverse, De Soto discovering the Mississippi, in 1541 |

76	\$20.00	Battle of Lexington (left); Columbia holding American flag (right) Reverse, Baptism of Pocahontas
77	50.00	Washington crossing the Delaware (left); Continental soldier kneeling (right); Justice, Liberty and Peace, above Reverse, Embarkation of the Pilgrims
78	100.00	Commodore Perry leaving his flag-ship, Lawrence (left); Liberty with symbol inscribed “The Union” (right) Reverse, Signing the Declaration of Independence
79	500.00	Genius of the American Navy (left); arrival of the Sirius, New York, 1838 (right) Reverse, Surrender of General Burgoyne
80	1,000.00	General Winfield Scott entering the City of Mexico (left); Capitol at Washington (right) Reverse, Washington resigning his commission

They all read on the reverse:

“This note is receivable at par in all parts of the United States, in payment of all taxes and excises and all other dues to the United States, except duties on imports; and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, except interest on public debt”; also “Counterfeiting or altering this note, or passing any counterfeit or alteration of it, or having in possession any false or counterfeit plate or impression of it, or any paper made in imitation of the paper on which it is printed, is felony, and is punishable by \$1,000 fine or fifteen years’ imprisonment at hard labor, or both.”

The \$1.00 and \$2.00 notes were made with three \$1.00 and one \$2.00 on a plate with three exceptions. These were plates of four \$1.00 and four \$2.00 on the First National Bank of Philadelphia and a plate consisting of two \$1.00 and two \$2.00 on the Washington County National Bank, Greenwich, N. Y.

The \$5.00 notes were made four on a plate, and in the higher values quite a variety of combinations occur, of which the following are the most frequent: four \$10.00; three \$10.00, and one \$20.00; two \$10.00, one \$20.00, and one \$50.00; three \$20.00, and one \$50.00; one \$50.00 and one \$100.00; two \$20.00, one \$50.00 and one \$100.00; three \$50.00 and one \$100.00, &c.

These notes were printed and sent to the banks in sheets, each containing four notes. Upon the face space was left for the signatures of the president and cashier. In some instances they have been issued with one or both signatures lacking, which, however, did not affect their validity.

Before being issued the notes were usually cut apart with shears, at the bank, although in some cases they were sent to the Bank Note Companies to be not only severed by machinery, but also to have printed fac-simile signatures of the banks’ officers, instead of obliging them to laboriously sign each with pen and ink. The use of rubber stamps, made in fac-simile, for this purpose, is quite common to-day.

They are found as follows:

SIGNATURES AND SEALS

\$1.00

72a	1865, S. B. Colby, Register,	F. E. Spinner, Treasurer, Small red with rays (right)
72b	1865, John Allison, “	“ “ “ “ “ “ “
72c	1875, “ “ “	John C. New, “ Red, scalloped (right)
72d	1875, “ “ “	A. U. Wyman, “ “ “ “
72e	1875, “ “ “	Jas. Gilfillan, “ “ “ “

\$2.00

73a	1865, S. B. Colby, Register,	F. E. Spinner, Treasurer,	Small red with rays (right)
73b	1865, John Allison, "	" " "	" " " " "
73c	1875, " " "	John C. New, "	Red, scalloped (right)
73d	1875, " " "	A. U. Wyman, "	" " "
73e	1875, " " "	Jas. Gilfillan, "	" " "

\$5.00

74	{ 1863, 1864, 1865, } L. E. Chittenden, Register,	F. E. Spinner, Treasurer,	Small red with rays (right)
74a	1865, S. B. Colby,	" " " "	" " " " "
74aa	1865, N. L. Jeffries,	" " " "	" " " " "
74b	1865, John Allison,	" " " "	" " " " "
74c	1875, " " "	John C. New, "	Red, scalloped (right)
74e	1875, " " "	Jas. Gilfillan, "	" " "
74f	1875, G. W. Scofield,	" " " "	" " "
74g	1875, B. K. Bruce,	" " " "	" " "

\$10.00

75	1864, L. E. Chittenden, Register,	F. E. Spinner, Treasurer,	Small red with rays (right)
75a	1865, S. B. Colby,	" " " "	" " " " "
75b	1865, John Allison,	" " " "	" " " " "
75c	1875, " " "	John C. New, "	Red, scalloped (right)
75f	1875, G. W. Scofield,	" Jas. Gilfillan, "	" " "

\$20.00

76	1864, L. E. Chittenden, Register,	F. E. Spinner, Treasurer,	Small red with rays (right)
76a	1865, S. B. Colby,	" " " "	" " " " "

\$50.00

77	{ 1864, 1865, } L. E. Chittenden, Register,	F. E. Spinner, Treasurer,	Small red with rays (right)
77f	1875, G. W. Scofield,	" Jas. Gilfillan, "	Red, scalloped (right)

\$100.00

78	{ 1864, 1865, } L. E. Chittenden, Register,	F. E. Spinner, Treasurer,	Small red with rays (right)
78a	1865, S. B. Colby,	" " " "	" " " " "
78c	1875, John Allison,	" John C. New, "	Red, scalloped (right)
78g	1875, B. K. Bruce,	" Jas. Gilfillan, "	" " "

\$500.00

79a	{ 1864, 1865, } S. B. Colby, Register,	F. E. Spinner, Treasurer,	Small red with rays (right)
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\$1,000.00

80	1864, L. E. Chittenden, Register,	F. E. Spinner, Treasurer,	Small red with rays (right)
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NATIONAL BANK NOTES

SECOND ISSUE

Series of 1882. Denominations issued, \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00, \$50.00, and \$100.00.

These notes were issued in the early “eighties” by newly chartered banks, and, commencing about 1885, by those old banks whose charters had been extended for another twenty years.

The obverses bore a new form of seal in brown, the center of the note being occupied, as before, by the name and location of the issuing bank.

The reverses were brown, except the central portion, in which the historical pictures were omitted and there was printed in green the bank’s charter number, in open work numerals; otherwise they were similar to the first issue.

With the exception of the \$5.00 note, on which the portrait of James A. Garfield appeared, the notes of this issue, on the obverse, are in general character the same as those of the first issue of national bank notes.

The obverses are described as follows:

81	\$5.00	Portrait, James A. Garfield
82	10.00	Franklin experimenting with electricity, etc.
83	20.00	Battle of Lexington, etc.
84	50.00	Washington crossing the Delaware, etc.
85	100.00	Commodore Perry leaving his flag-ship, Lawrence, etc.

These are found as follows:

SIGNATURES AND SEALS

\$5.00

81	1882, B. K. Bruce, Register,	A. U. Wyman, Treasurer, Brown, scalloped (right)
81a	1882, W. S. Rosecrans, “	J. N. Huston, “ “ “ “
81b	1882, J. Fount. Tillman, “	D. N. Morgan, “ “ “ “

\$10.00

82	1882, B. K. Bruce, Register,	A. U. Wyman, Treasurer, Brown, scalloped (right center)
82a	1882, W. S. Rosecrans, “	J. N. Huston, “ “ “ “ “
82b	1882, J. Fount. Tillman, “	D. N. Morgan, “ “ “ “ “
82c	1882, J. W. Lyons, “	Ellis H. Roberts, “ “ “ “ “

\$20.00

83	1882, B. K. Bruce, Register,	A. U. Wyman, Treasurer, Brown, scalloped (right)
83a	1882, W. S. Rosecrans, “	J. N. Huston, “ “ “ “
83b	1882, J. Fount. Tillman, “	D. N. Morgan, “ “ “ “

\$50.00

84a	1882, W. S. Rosecrans, Register, J. N. Huston, Treasurer, Brown, scalloped (right)
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NATIONAL BANK NOTES

THIRD ISSUE

Series of 1902. Denominations issued, \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00, \$50.00, and \$100.00.

These notes, like those of the second issue, emanated from newly chartered banks, and about 1905, from old banks which had extended their charters for another period of twenty years.

The designs are entirely different from any previously issued, being less intricate on both obverse and reverse, allowing more of the paper to be seen, so more dependence could be placed on it as a preventative to counterfeiting.

They are described as follows:

86	\$5.00	Portrait, Benjamin Harrison Reverse, Landing of the Pilgrims
87	10.00	Portrait, William McKinley Reverse, Female figure and ships
88	20.00	Portrait, Hugh McCullough
89	50.00	" John Sherman Reverse, Train of cars
90	100.00	Portrait, John Jay Knox

In conformity with the National Banking Act, no smaller denominations than five dollars have been furnished to the banks since the resumption of specie payments on January 1, 1879. Since that date the yearly redemption of \$1.00 and \$2.00 notes has grown smaller each year. In 1903, only twenty-eight \$1.00 notes and seven \$2.00 notes were redeemed. The last issue of the denomination of \$1,000.00 was made in 1884, and of the \$500.00 in 1885.

The number of \$1,000.00 notes outstanding in 1901 was twenty-five and of the \$500.00 notes, four were redeemed in 1903, leaving one hundred and eighty-eight outstanding.

These are found as follows:

SIGNATURES AND SEALS

\$5.00

86	1902, J. W. Lyons, Register,	Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer, Red, scalloped (right)
86a	1902, W. T. Vernon, "	Chas. H. Treat, " " " "

\$10.00

87	1902, J. W. Lyons, Register,	Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer, Red, scalloped (right)
87a	1902, W. T. Vernon, "	Chas. H. Treat, " " " "

\$20.00

88	1902, J. W. Lyons, Register,	Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer, Red, scalloped (right)
88a	1902, W. T. Vernon, "	Chas. H. Treat, " " " "

NATIONAL GOLD BANK NOTES

ISSUED MAINLY IN CALIFORNIA

Act of Congress, July 12, 1870

Denominations issued, \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00, \$50.00, and \$100.00

On obverse, these bills bore the same general design as the regular national bank notes of the first issue. They were printed on yellow paper and read "redeemable in gold coin."

On reverse, the center contained a representation of the current United States gold coins, printed in black, but otherwise were the same as the regular issue, except that they were printed in brown instead of green.

These notes were issued for California banks and were used to facilitate their transactions in gold. They were secured by deposits of Government bonds with the United States Treasurer at Washington.

- 91 \$5.00 Columbus in sight of land, etc.
- 92 10.00 Franklin experimenting with electricity, etc.
- 93 20.00 Battle of Lexington, etc.
- 94 50.00 Washington crossing the Delaware, etc.
- 95 100.00 Commodore Perry leaving his flag-ship, Lawrence, etc.

The gold banks issuing these notes were the First National Gold Banks of San Francisco, Oakland, Santa Barbara, Stockton, and Petaluma, Union National Gold Bank of Oakland, National Gold Bank of D. O. Mills & Co. of Sacramento, National Gold Bank and Trust Company of San Francisco, Farmers' National Gold Bank of San José, all in California, and the Kidder National Gold Bank of Boston, Mass.

INTEREST-BEARING NOTES

THREE-YEAR NOTES

Act of Congress, July 17, 1861.

Notes dated October 1, 1861.

Interest at $7\frac{3}{10}$ per cent., payable semi-annually.

Denominations issued, \$50.00, \$100.00, \$500.00, \$1,000.00, and \$5,000.00

The above Act of Congress was the first one passed for the purpose of raising funds to suppress the rebellion. Congress met in extra session on July 4, 1861. The Secretary of the Treasury estimated the expenditures for the fiscal year 1862 at over \$318,500,000. President Lincoln asked authority to borrow \$400,000,000, but this Act authorized only \$250,000,000, of which a little less than \$140,000,000 was issued.

There were five denominations, all of which were made payable to order, with space provided on back for the endorsement of payee. The plates and printing were done by the American Bank Note Company, three notes being made on a plate.

The following is the description:

- 96 \$50.00 Large American Eagle (center)
- 97 100.00 Portrait, General Scott
- 98 500.00 " George Washington, Justice seated (left); Ceres (right)
- 99 1,000.00 " Salmon P. Chase (center)
- 100 5,000.00 An Indian maiden, seated, with shield and eagle at her side, Justice standing (left); large 5,000 (right)

They had five coupons, each being for six months' interest. The last six months' interest was payable with the note, and this condition was so stated.

The rate of interest authorized was $7\frac{3}{10}$ per cent., the interest on a \$50.00 note amounting to one cent per day, and each coupon calling for payment of \$1.82½. On a \$100.00 note, interest two cents per day, coupons \$3.65; on a \$500.00 note, interest ten cents per day, coupons \$18.25; on a \$1,000.00 note, interest twenty cents per day, coupons \$36.50, and on a \$5,000.00 note, one dollar per day, coupons \$365.00.

By the supplemental Act of Aug. 5, 1861, these notes were convertible into twenty-year 6 per cent. bonds, of no denomination less than \$500.00.

INTEREST-BEARING NOTES

TWO-YEAR NOTES

Act of Congress, March 3, 1863.

Denominations issued, \$50.00, \$100.00, \$500.00, and \$1,000.00.

These bore interest at 5 per cent., and were of two classes. The \$500.00 note had three coupons on the right end, while on the others interest was payable at maturity on redemption. These had green backs and are described as follows:

- 101 \$50.00 Three emblematic female figures, Justice being in the center with Caduceus and Loyalty.
- 102 100.00 Vignettes, Farmer and Mechanic, sailors and cannon, "In the Turret" and the Treasury building.
- 103 500.00 Liberty with anchor and flag at left, and in center eagle and nest.
- 104 1,000.00 Vignettes, ships Guerriere and Constitution and De Soto discovering the Mississippi River.

INTEREST-BEARING NOTES

ONE-YEAR NOTES

Act of Congress, March 3, 1863.

Interest at 5% payable on redemption.

Notes made payable to bearer.

Denominations issued, \$10.00, \$20.00, \$50.00, \$100.00, \$500.00, \$1,000.00 and \$5,000.00.

The following is the description:

- 105 \$10.00 Portrait, Salmon P. Chase (left); Peace holding sheaf of wheat (right); Eagle holding flag (center)
- 106 20.00 Portrait, Abraham Lincoln, figure of Victory and mortar firing
- 107 50.00 " Alexander Hamilton (right); figure of Loyalty (left)
- 108 100.00 " George Washington standing (center); Justice and shield (right); figure "The Guardian" (left)
- 109 500.00 Vignette, "Standard Bearer" and ship New Ironsides
- 110 1,000.00 Vignettes, Liberty with eagle and shield (right); Justice (left); Eagles and shield (center)
- 111 5,000.00 Vignette, female figure "The Altar of Liberty"

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

Acts of Congress, March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864.

Denominations issued, \$10.00, \$20.00, \$50.00, \$100.00, \$500.00, and \$1,000.00.

These notes were authorized and issued during the very trying times of the last year of the Civil War, when the public debt had assumed enormous proportions, and money was not easy to obtain. They were made to run for three years, with interest at 6 per cent., compounded semi-annually. The reverse of each note was printed in green, with a table showing its value every six months up to maturity, when the interest was payable. The size was $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and across the face of each was printed in large gilt letters, COMPOUND INTEREST TREASURY NOTE, with the denomination.

The following is the description:

- 112 \$10.00 Portrait, Salmon P. Chase (left); eagle holding flag (center); and Peace holding sheaf of wheat (right)
- 113 20.00 Portrait, Abraham Lincoln (right); mortar firing (center); Victory seated (left). Issued in series 1864 only
- 114 50.00 Portrait, Alexander Hamilton (right); vignette, Loyalty (left)
- 115 100.00 " George Washington (center); Justice and shield (right); figure "The Guardian" (left)
- 116 500.00 Vignettes, "Standard Bearer" and ship New Ironsides
- 117 1,000.00 " Liberty with eagle and shield (right); Justice (left); eagle and shield (center). Issued in series 1864 only

Signatures, L. E. Chittenden, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. The redemption value of the ten-dollar note was \$11.94; of the twenty, \$23.88; fifty, \$59.70; one hundred dollars, \$119.40; five hundred dollars, \$597.03, and one thousand dollars, \$1194.06.

REFUNDING NOTES

Act of Congress, Feb. 26, 1879

Notes dated April 1, 1879

Denomination issued, \$10.00

By the terms of above Act the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue, in exchange for lawful money of the United States, certificates of deposit of the denomination of ten dollars, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, and convertible at any time into four per cent. bonds, the money so received to be applied only to the payments of bonds bearing interest at a rate of not less than 5 per cent.

There were two forms; the first bore on the obverse the name of the person to whom the note was issued and required the endorsement of the owner in presence of a witness on the reverse; the second was a general certification that ten dollars had been deposited, and required no endorsement; both bore red seals and the words, “*United States refunding certificate, ten dollars.*”

- 118 \$10.00 Portrait, Franklin (left); large 10 (right);
Payable to order
 1879, G. W. Scofield, Register, Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer, Medium red, with rays
- 119 10.00 Portrait, Franklin (left); large 10 (right);
Payable to bearer
 1879, G. W. Scofield, Register, Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer, Red, scalloped

The reverses were printed in black and the second form bore the word TEN in large letters, and the following inscription:

“Interest on this note will accrue as follows: For each 9 days or $\frac{1}{10}$ of a quarter, one cent; for each quarter year, ten cents; for each entire year, forty cents.”

The object of the Government in making these notes of a small denomination was to encourage the poorer people to invest small sums of money in United States securities. They were convertible, with accrued interest, into 4 per cent. bonds when presented at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, in sums of \$50.00 or multiples thereof, but as a matter of fact these were but partially successful in accomplishing this object and fell mostly into the hands of the national banks.

CURRENCY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

Act of Congress, June 8, 1872

Denominations issued, \$5,000.00 and \$10,000.00

By this Act the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to receive United States notes on deposit, without interest, from national banking associations, in sums not less than ten thousand dollars, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations of not less than five thousand dollars, which were payable on demand in United States notes, at the place where the deposits were made.

The United States notes so deposited in the Treasury were not to be counted as part of the legal reserve; but the certificates issued therefor could be held and counted by national banks as part of their legal reserve, and could be accepted in settlement of clearing house balances at the places where the deposits were made.

This act was known as Section 5193 of the Revised Statutes, and was repealed March 14, 1900.

120	\$5,000.00	Certificate bore the portrait of E. D. Baker
121	10,000.00	" " " " " Stephen A. Douglas

ERRORS, MISPRINTS, ETC.

Owing to the extreme care exercised in the manufacture of bank-notes, and their frequent and rigid inspection before they are placed in circulation, errors and misprints are seldom found.

Attention is called to the following:

A ten-dollar national bank-note with a twenty-dollar back, was issued by the Second National Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts, some time in the "sixties." It is numbered 4515, Government No. Z970,793, and signed by H. Alexander, Jr., President, and L. Warriner, Cashier. It is not known now whether more than one note was issued.

Possibly the greatest error ever made by the Government was in printing for the Aetna National Bank of Kansas City, Missouri, a fifty-dollar note bearing a one-hundred-dollar back. Only one of these notes, as certified by the Comptroller of the Currency, was ever in circulation. This was issued in 1890 and is of the brown back type, in the center of which is printed, in green, 4251, the charter number of the bank. The remarkable part of this error is that the back is upside down, although the charter number is printed correctly; a glance is sufficient to show that something is wrong. This is No. 72; with Government No. 330,250, and its position on the plate is A. It is signed by R. W. Tureman, President, and L. D. Cooper, Cashier.

The current issue of Silver Certificates, series of 1899, one dollar, two dollars and five dollars and Legal Tender, series of 1901 ten dollars, have been discovered with *inverted* backs.

PLATE NUMBERS AND SEALS

The early issues of the United States notes bear series numbers in addition to plate numbers on the face, but no back plate numbers have been discovered on any issue earlier than the series of 1880, and it seems impossible to locate them on some of the notes issued since.

The national bank-notes bear two numbers, one being the Government control number, and the other the bank's sheet number.

There are a great variety of Treasury seals used on the various issues, and it is fair to presume that when a new seal or set of signatures of Register and Treasurer appear, that they followed in sequence through all of the issue. Many gaps can be found in the lists of variations and the coöperation of all collectors who can supply additional information is earnestly solicited.

PAPER USED

The series of 1861, 1862, and 1863 were printed on plain bank-note paper; some of the 1862 issue were on a much thinner paper which was also very tough, and has been pronounced the best, as far as durability is concerned, although other considerations later compelled the use of a different kind.

In the 1869 series the notes were printed on a distributed silk fibre paper, generally of good weight and thickness, and as an additional preventative to counterfeiting, a bluish tinge was at one time used on the left half of the note.

The series of 1874, 1875, and 1878 were also printed upon distributed silk fibre paper.

In the 1880 series a new style of silk fibre paper was introduced; instead of the silk being spread over the note it was made to run up and down in columns on either side.

Some of the notes were also printed on paper which had two single threads of silk running from side to side, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch from both top and bottom.

The 1886 silver certificates are found on both kinds of paper. In the coin notes of 1890 the Government used a single strand of silk running sideways through the paper, while those which bear the date of 1891 are on the vertical silk fibre paper before mentioned and which has been continued in use up to the present time.

The Crane Mills at Dalton, Massachusetts, have for many years made the paper for all bank-notes issued by the Government.

LIFE OF THE MONEY

Considering all the denominations used, the National Bank-notes last the longest with an average life of over four years. Next are the United States notes with 3.7 years, followed by gold certificates, 2.9 years, treasury notes, 2.1 years, and, lastly, silver certificates, a little over 1.7 years.

Of the ordinary denominations the longest lived is the twenty-dollar United States note with nearly six years to its credit, while the shortest lived are the one and two-dollar silver certificates, which remain only in circulation about one and a half years.

* * * * *

So much has been said against our "Greenbacks" that in the volumes of arguments presented to their detriment it is like "looking for a needle in a haystack" to find anything in their praise.

As regards our earlier money, only a rich and growing country could have survived the numerous bank panics that we have had, and the incalculable losses due to unrestricted, and later unredeemed, paper currency.

The losses which the general Government had suffered by various panics, causing the suspension of State Banks holding Government deposits, led to the establishment by Congress, in 1846, of the Independent Treasury System.

Webster says, with reference to paper money: "We have suffered more from this cause than from any other cause or calamity. It has killed more men, pervaded and corrupted the choicest interests of our country more, and done more injustice than even the arms and artifices of our enemies."

Macaulay, years ago, drew a striking picture, saying: "It may well be doubted whether all the misery which has been inflicted on the English nation in a quarter of a century by bad kings, bad ministers, bad parliaments, and bad judges, was equal to the misery caused in a single year by bad crowns and bad shillings."

Paper money is of great antiquity, and originated first in China, many centuries ago; some authorities say before the Christian Era. Marco Polo, who was at the Court of Kublai Khan from 1275 to 1291 A.D., describes it as having then been used extensively since the beginning of the ninth century.

It was subsequently adopted by both Persia in 1294 and India in 1330. As early as 1574 parchment money¹ was used in Holland, when Leyden was besieged by the Spaniards. Charles XII of Sweden, in 1717, also employed it in carrying on his conflict against Russia, and John Law introduced it in France in 1720.

The first banks to issue paper money were at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1658, and the Bank of England in 1694, the latter being the first bank-notes payable, without endorsement, to the bearer on demand.

Our Colonial and Continental money have already been mentioned.

¹ Leather money is said to have been first introduced by Numa Pompilius, King of Rome, about 700 B. C., and was later used by the Carthaginians. Frederic Barbarossa, King of Germany, and William I of Sicily both used it about 1150 A. D. and John the Good, King of France, in 1360.

The assignats of France authorized in 1790 brought the ruin of the monarchy and the "Reign of Terror," the excesses of which measured the extent of the wrongs of the people.

In almost every instance the use of paper money has brought disaster and ruin. As lately as 1878 a celebrated writer here, said: "There is no instrument or contrivance so potent as a currency of Government notes for brutalizing a nation. Its issue always becomes the occasion on which desperate and revolutionary characters, by arousing the passions of a distressed and distracted people, and by exciting a war of classes, the most terrible and sanguinary of civil conflicts, rise to positions of influence and power. Never was there such an opportunity as that afforded by the assignats of France, which far exceeded in effect all examples of the kind. Never did such cruel and remorseless demagogues appear on any stage of action as those who inflamed the populace of Paris and urged them to their final destruction. The same conditions, though less in degree, exist in the United States. The creditors of the Government who demanded payment were first robbed by the conversion of currency into gold bonds; then by the Act demonetizing the silver dollar; then by that for the resumption of specie payments; then by the contraction of the currency. All these measures were conspiracies—were crimes—of the rich against the poor, and are to be resisted by every means in the power of the latter—in the last resort, by *revolution*."

From the adoption of the Constitution the issue of paper money in any form was popularly regarded with aversion. Experience had taught that it had always been fraught with loss and political disturbance.

The general feeling was one of bitter opposition to granting the power to emit bills of credit to the Government. For twenty-one years, from 1791 to 1812, this method of raising funds was not even suggested, and not indeed until over seventy years after the adoption of the Constitution were circulating notes in form payable on demand, without interest, issued at all.

They originated as a measure of imperative, overwhelming necessity, and it was only the pressure brought by the Civil War that swept away all remaining constitutional scruples.

For the first time they were made for permanent circulation by making them legal tender for all debts.

It is an historical fact that all issues of paper money, where the amount has been large, have been repudiated by all governments, not from choice, not from deliberate act, but from necessity.

Ours has been one currency for Government and people, and what has been good enough for both Government and people, has been good enough for their creditors.

The notes of a government are never issued as an evidence of capital, and as the instrument of its distribution, but always to supply the lack of it to the issuer, and it alone undertakes their retirement. They represent an immediately available constituent. Government is never the lender, but always a borrower of capital. The making of them legal tender is a necessary condition to getting them into circulation; otherwise they would not be received as money.

Some have said: "The greenbacks saved the Union." They were certainly one of the instrumentalities for putting down the Rebellion.

Their use, their legality, their continuance were questioned by many, and violently assailed by those people least in sympathy with the prosecution of the war and by the people of the reconstructed states since the termination of the war.

It was a fortunate thing that the supposed necessity for haste led to the introduction of Government currency notes.

The patriotic sentiment of the country was arrayed in support of the greenbacks. They received something of the veneration accorded to the old soldier. The populace generally regarded them as cheap money, and good beyond question, because they were

a direct obligation of the Government. Their hold on public sentiment became so great as to determine, in advance, the fate of any bill looking for their retirement.

But for the relief to business which came from the circulation of the legal tender notes, the great struggle might have been hopeless, and thus the support of the war policy became a much more cheerful duty to the mass of our people.

The whole community came to regard the prevalent prosperity as the outgrowth of the war, and the legal tender bill was the most effective and powerful auxiliary to its successful prosecution.

The “greenbacks” were hailed with delight by business men because they drove the old State bank issues and the notes of private bankers out of circulation, and supplied a paper currency that was accepted without question all over the United States.

The bulk of the people considered the money good because our Government was behind it. Whereas in 1862 the press and leading financial magazines had manifested great hostility, even going so far as to declare that “the financial fabric of the Union totters to its base”; that “the ship of State is upon the rocks,” and prominent banks¹ and leading cities raised opposition, yet our currency has been like the ebb and flow of the tide, which, when once set in motion, has worked with automatic regularity, putting to scorn the jeering and doubting ones who have from time to time regarded it with mingled feelings of dread and derision.

The day of reckoning that was anticipated has never come, for the reason that the evils which might have flowed from it have been successfully averted.

The Supreme Court settled the question that under the Constitution, Congress had the power, if it deemed expedient, to issue legal tender money to any amount, either in time of *peace or war*.

Our currency laws, at first a patchwork of emergency measures of the Civil War, have been altered from time to time, as our progress in the trade of the world needed the assistance of our financial system.

No country ever issued paper money before on a large scale that it did not prove an unmitigated evil, and had our money not been a success this Great Republic would have been subjected to the taunts and jeers of all other nations, and disaster and disgrace would surely have followed.

The contention which arose soon after the war, that the debt of the United States was payable in paper, was settled by the actual refunding of the whole debt, under the Act of July 14, 1870, which provided that the bonds issued under this law should be “redeemable in coin of the present standard of value.”

The Act of February 12, 1873, established the gold one-dollar piece as the unit of value, and provisions soon followed for maintaining silver at par with gold.

Since 1879 all forms of money issued have been kept equal to gold.

About 1900 not only was the gold dollar declared to be the “standard unit of value,” but also that “*all forms of money issued or coined by the United States should be maintained at a parity of value.*”

Our national banking system, as well, will complete the forty-fourth year of its existence on February 25, 1907.

During this time there has been little to apologize for and much to be proud of. It has proved a good currency, well adapted to our needs.

Our money has been a gradual growth out of complex historical and economic conditions, and affords examples of all systems, showing an element of strength in the variety and mixed condition of the currency used.

It has been well said that paper money was one of the most useful inventions of man, for the reason that in using large sums, silver was always too bulky, and gold was usually out of circulation, and often too scarce.

¹ Demand notes were refused by the banks February 5, 1862.

Certainly all will admit that bills, which can be transmitted with greater convenience, and at lower charges for carriage, have now become a necessity.

The "greenback" issues are a most inviting series for the collector, and the pleasure derived from the study of the notes is greater than would be supposed, for much amusement and instruction can be derived from its pursuit.

It is comparatively an unexplored field, and up to the present time but few persons have gone into it. Those who do will certainly be more than repaid for the time and interest devoted to the subject.

So many have recently taken hold of the State and private gold coins, and the values of these pieces have been so materially augmented, it would seem that the collecting of "greenbacks" might prove very advantageous to those first entering the field.

The difficulties in obtaining information have been many, and while all are willing to assist, it has been hard to determine the correctness of the many conflicting statements that have been encountered.

The lists of issues, and the description of the notes, have been mainly derived from a careful study of the bills themselves, and confirmed both by the Government reports and what meager information can now be derived from the Treasury Department.

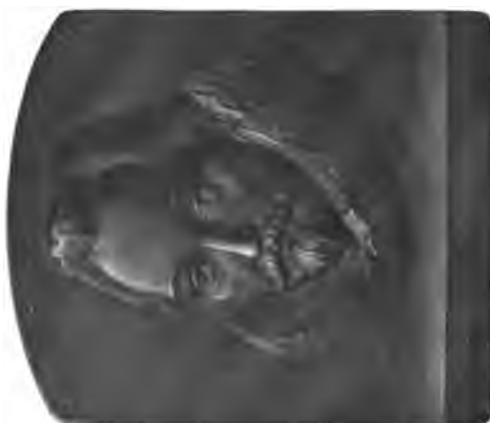
Originating not from choice, but as a measure of necessity, essential to the very existence of our Government, and necessary for its salvation—can we not say that the "greenbacks" have proved a blessing, from the confidence that they have ever inspired, and the relief which they have afforded since they have been in use. By facilitating trade and promoting commerce, they have advanced civilization and benefited mankind.

"Happy is your grace
That can translate the stubbornness of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a style."

**The
American Humismatic
Society.**



Proceedings at the
Fiftieth Annual Meeting.
1908.



THE DRAKE—"SILVER-MAP"—MEDAL.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
AT THE
FIFTIETH ANNUAL MEETING
MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1908
AND
LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS



NEW YORK
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY
1908

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
GIFT OF
THE SOCIETY
Jan 26, 1925.



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Vice-Presidents

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Corresponding Secretary

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE

Treasurer

CHARLES PRYER

Librarian

WILLIAM RAYMOND WEEKS

Curator

WILLIAM POILLON

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION
ELECTED JANUARY 20, 1908

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

J. SANFORD SALTUS

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE

CHARLES PRYER

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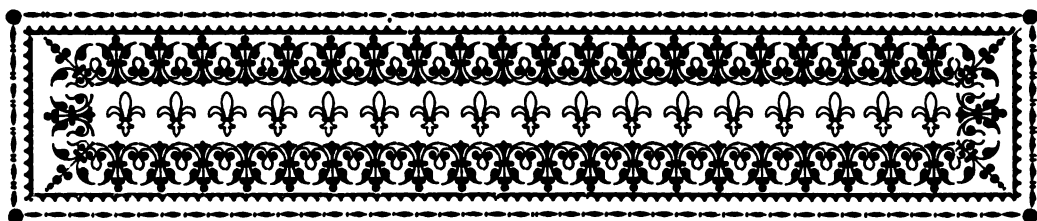
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Assistant Librarian, MANSFIELD L. HILLHOUSE
Historiographer, CHARLES G. DODD

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<i>Committee on United States Medals</i>	{ EDGAR H. ADAMS JOSEPH E. WAITT VICTOR D. BRENNER

Custodian of the Building
NELSON P. PEHRSON



PROCEEDINGS

FIFTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

THE Fiftieth Annual Meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at the Society's new building, Audubon Park, New York City, on Monday evening, January 20, 1908, at half-past eight o'clock, President Huntington presiding.

The Recording Secretary read the minutes of the regular meeting, November 18, 1907, which were on motion approved, after which the annual Reports of the officers and committees were presented.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

To the President and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Council of Administration takes great pleasure in reporting a number of important occurrences during the past year.

At the last annual meeting an amendment to the Constitution, dropping the word "Archaeological" from the Society's name, was adopted.

Being an incorporated body, it was necessary to comply with various legal formalities before this change would become effective. This took up the first half of the year, and on July 1, 1907, the Society became legally entitled to assume its new name. The change of name has necessitated the adoption of a new seal, which has been designed by Mr. Victor D. Brenner.

During the first half century of its life the Society was more or less of a wanderer. Its first meeting was held at the residence of one of its members, and not until 1874 did it find a permanent resting-place in Mott Memorial Hall, where its meetings were held for several years. Since then it has moved from place to place, its longest occupancy of any one room being in the Academy of Medicine building, where it had its home for ten years. Now its wanderings are over, and at this, its fiftieth annual meeting, it can settle down in its own home, and take up the work for which it has had fifty years of preparation.

We must not think, however, now that our new building is an assured fact, that we have nothing to do but sit down and enjoy it. Before that time comes we must pay back twenty-five thousand dollars that had to be borrowed to complete it. One-fifth of our members have most generously contributed about twenty-eight thousand dollars to the building fund ; the remaining four-fifths are yet to be heard from.

The first regular meeting of the Society was held on the 6th of April, 1858 ; so, though this is the fiftieth annual meeting, the actual fiftieth birthday of the Society will not occur for nearly three months. It is planned to have a special celebration at that time, and, if the remaining four-fifths of our members rise to the occasion, we shall then be able to say that the Society is fifty years old and does not owe anybody anything, — that is, anything but gratitude for generous donations, and for time and energy expended in advancing its interests and the objects for which it exists.

Your Council regrets that the building is not yet in perfect order, but, in the short time since the workmen finished in the interior, it has not been possible to do more. A number of exhibition cases are to be provided and placed in the gallery ; the various small rooms must be furnished, and much other work done before everything is in proper shape.

The Council would suggest that, during the coming year, special attention be given to the needs of the Library, as there are many recent publications which are badly needed.

Since the last annual meeting, our list of Patrons has been increased by two — Messrs. James W. Ellsworth and Isaac J. Greenwood — making twelve in all.

All, however, has not been gain ; an unusually large number of members have passed away during the year, and it is with deep regret that your Council reports the death of *Life Members* : Charles T. Cook ; Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, who was a member for forty years and at one time a Vice-President of the Society ; Henry O. Havemeyer ; Julius Meili, of Zurich, Switzerland, author of many valuable books on numismatics ; Cyrus J. Lawrence ; Augustus St. Gaudens ; James Henry Smith ; James B. Wilson, who gave the Society a handsome cabinet and had shown his interest in many other ways during his membership of over twenty-three years. *Annual Members* : Frank Sherman Benson, who had the best collection of Greek coins in this country, and was an interesting writer on that subject ; John Noble Stearns. *Corresponding Members* : H. V. Mansfeld-Büllner, of Copenhagen, Denmark ; George Friedrich Ulex, of Hamburg, Germany.

The Council would recommend the election to membership of Stephen H. P. Pell and Benjamin A. Howes, of New York ; Jacob W. Pierce, of Boston, and Frederick L. Gay, of Brookline, Mass.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

It was moved and carried that the Report be received and the recommendations adopted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

To the President, Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :

During the past year the Society's correspondence seems to have been quite materially increased, owing to the various articles that have appeared in the press relative to our new building, the Reports of the Committee on Improved Coinage, and many items that have been printed regarding United States Greenbacks. In consequence, letters have been steadily pouring in, not only from all parts of the United States, but even from Canada, Hawaii, Panama and Europe. These have invariably been answered, although it is surprising how many write for information without enclosing a stamp for reply.

Occasionally something turns up that is really interesting, but these instances are few and far between; a good many are about on the par with one letter received from an old lady in St. Louis, who enclosed a two-cent stamp for reply, asking how much 1903 cents were worth.

A large majority of the letters offer coins to the Society for sale, and seem to think that we are in the business. It is really astonishing to see how little the general public, as a rule, know about numismatics.

Several queries have also been recently received and answered as to the origin and extent of the use of the mottoes on our coinage, E PLURIBUS UNUM and IN GOD WE TRUST.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,

Corresponding Secretary.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance on hand, January 21, 1907	\$731 43	Proceedings, 1907	\$435 25
Initiation fees and dues	1,060 00	Stationery, postage and miscellan-	
Interest	777 29	eous expenses	698 14
Membership Medal	3 00	Balance on hand	1,438 33
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$2,571 72		\$2,571 72

PERMANENT FUNDS.

New York Numismatic Society Donation Fund	\$65 00
Dr. Isaac Wood Memorial Fund	100 00
William Poillon Fund	250 00
P. Hackley Barhydt Memorial Fund	500 00
Jay B. Cornell Bequest	1,000 00
Herbert Valentine Bequest	1,000 00
Life-membership Fund	13,270 03
	<hr/>
	\$16,185 03

PROCEEDINGS

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

One \$1,000 5% Bond, C. M. & St. P. R. R.....	Par value	\$1,000 00
One \$1,000 5% Bond, C. & N. W. R. R.....	"	1,000 00
Two \$1,000 5% Bonds, N. Y., Susq. & W. R. R.....	"	2,000 00
Two \$1,000 4% Bonds, Erie R. R., Prior Lien.....	"	2,000 00
One \$1,000 4% Bond, M. K. & T. R. R.....	"	1,000 00
Two \$500 4% Bonds, M. K. & T. R. R.....	"	1,000 00
Two \$1,000 4% Bonds, New Orleans Terminal.....	"	2,000 00
Two \$1,000 4% Bonds, St. L. & S. F. R. R.....	"	2,000 00
Three \$1,000 4% Bonds, Western Maryland R. R.....	"	3,000 00
Deposited in Lincoln National Bank.....		1,185 03
		<hr/>
		\$16,185 03

CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

J. SANFORD SALTUS,
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,
Auditing Committee.

LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT

The Librarian, Mr. S. Whitney Dunscomb, Jr., reported accessions during the year of 58 bound volumes, 37 pamphlets, 133 periodicals, 207 catalogues and 19 miscellaneous, making a total of 454, from the following donors:

American Art Annual	Richard H. Lawrence
American Art News	Library of Congress
Arnold Numismatic Co.	Duke of Loubat
Bauman L. Belden	Lyman H. Low
B. Benedetti & Co.	Nicolo Majer
Victor D. Brenner	Metropolitan Museum of Art
British Numismatic Society	B. Max Mehl
Bureau of American Ethnology	Milwaukee Public Museum
Bureau of the U. S. Mint	Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
Cambridge Historical Society	New Jersey Historical Society
H. Daragon	New York State Education Department
Henry Russell Drowne	George N. Olcott
Thomas L. Elder	Daniel Parish, Jr.
J. Evelyn	Philadelphia Numismatic and Antiquarian Society
Leonard Forrer	William Poillon
General Society, Mechanics and Tradesmen	Preliminary Office of the Foundation of Internationalism
Geographical Society of Lima	Royal Museum, Berlin
Mary C. Greathouse	G. Russo & Co.
Ulrico Hoepli	St. Louis Public Library
Maurice Holleaux	St. Nicholas Society
Archer M. Huntington	J. Sanford Saltus
Interstate Commerce Commission	J. W. Scott
Iowa State Historical Society	William B. Selden
Rudolf Kube	Smithsonian Institution
J. Kuhlman	Society of Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century
Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg	Southern Historical Society
Magnus Lagerberg	

Southern Pacific Co.
State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Horatio R. Storer, M. D.
Superintendent of Documents, Washington
J. N. Svoronos
Swedish Numismatic Society
Swedish Royal Academy

Syracuse Public Library
C. G. Thieme
University of Toulouse
Jean Vaillant
Michel P. Veasto
Washington University State Historical Society
Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

CURATOR'S ANNUAL REPORT

The Curator, Mr. William Poillon, reported accessions, since the last regular meeting, of 318 coins, medals, etc., making special mention of the following donations : —

A number of Foreign store cards and two rare silver medals of South America from Daniel Parish, Jr.

Sixteen Foreign copper coins from Frank DeWette Andrews.

Four old German silver medals from Emile Rey.

A number of silver medals of St. Anne Beaupré from Robert W. McLachlan.

One bronze medal from J. E. Roiné.

A set of the Philippine Coinage, the two varieties of the gold double eagles, St. Gaudens' design, and a number of medals of the English Bury St. Edmunds Pageant and the 700th Anniversary of the Foundation of Liverpool, from J. Sanford Saltus.

Gold and enamel insignia of the Astor Battery from J. Coolidge Hills.

A silver 2000 Reis of Brazil, 1907, from Dr. Eugene Seeger.

Sixteen American medals from S. H. Quint's Sons Co.

A silver Jubilee Kroner of Francis I of Austria from Edward D. Adams.

A complete set of award medals in bronze from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.

Seven sets of Elder's store cards with head of Lincoln from Thomas L. Elder.

An Indian Peace Medal of President Fillmore, in silver, from William G. Shailer.

A bronze plaque of Washington Irving, by H. K. Bush-Brown, from the St. Nicholas Society.

Two bronze plaques showing the obverse and reverse of the Sir Francis Drake Medal from Edward D. Adams.

The first impressions, in silver and bronze, of the Sir Francis Drake Medal, from the Committee on the Publication of Medals, and a large number of Masonic Medals and Chapter mark pennies from the Williamson Stamp Co., Joseph Mayer & Bros., Francis S. Ginther, John H. Bopp, Dr. Van Alstyne, H. Cornell and others.

Also, as a permanent loan, from Robert Bruce, an engraved silver medal presented by the officers of the Queen's Royal Lancers in 1834, for 24 years' service.

The accessions during the year consist of 876 coins,— 75 of gold, 288 of silver and 513 of other metals,— and 1,129 medals, tokens, etc.,— 12 of gold, 93 of silver, 553 of bronze and 471 of other metals, a total of 2,005 pieces from the following donors :

Edward D. Adams
H. K. Allen
Frank DeWette Andrews
Goodwin Y. At Lee
Charles E. Barber

George A. Barron
M. P. Barry
Bauman L. Belden
Benjamin Betts
William P. Bliss

John H. Bopp
 Judson Brenner
 Victor D. Brenner
 H. R. Browne
 Butterfield Bros.
 James Cahill
 Samuel R. Caskey
 W. Chadbaud
 R. E. Chambers
 Raymond J. Chatry
 Walter H. Clark
 Isaac A. Cleaver
 Committee on Publication of Medals
 Van Alstyne H. Cornell, M. D.
 John C. Crittenden
 L. C. Daugherty
 Clarence M. Davis
 Marshall H. Dean
 Julius de Lagerberg
 George R. Dewey
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 George C. Dunne
 A. H. Edwards
 G. A. Eitel
 Thomas L. Elder
 W. H. Ellis
 Saram R. Ellison, M. D.
 W. D. Elmstrom
 W. H. Ford
 J. B. French
 David R. Gibson
 F. M. Gillespie
 Benjamin B. Gilman
 Francis S. Ginther
 Hugo O. Greenhood
 Charles Gregory
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 Vincent Gurdji
 Andrew S. Hackett
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 Joseph Hartley
 William Hay
 Robert Hewitt
 Mansfield L. Hillhouse
 J. Coolidge Hills
 Joseph B. Holmes
 Isabella Home
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H. Johnson
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 Thomas Kerr
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 Richard Hoe Lawrence
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 J. Edward Poillon
 William Poillon
 Alfred B. Price
 Charles Pryer
 S. H. Quint's Sons Co.
 H. J. Ramsett
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 Emile Rey
 Miss E. B. Riegel
 James Robinson
 J. E. Roiné
 Leonard Rose
 James P. Ross
 Clarence A. Rundell
 St. Nicholas Society
 J. Sanford Saltus

J. Walter Scott
 P. J. Scott, M. D.
 Eugene Seeger, M. D.
 William G. Shailer
 James H. Shelton
 James B. Smith
 So. Cal. Stamp Co.
 William Southwell
 C. C. Speer
 Charles T. Spence
 Albert L. Strout
 W. W. Swett
 Junius B. Temple
 D. E. Thoenen

Iv Throndsen
 Joseph E. Waitt
 Charles K. Warner
 William R. Weeks
 Wendell & Greenwood
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 Williamson Stamp Co.
 R. Winters
 Olin S. Wright, M. D.
 J. E. Yates
 Rev. Jeremiah Zimmerman
 August Zinsser

and the following Chapters of R. A. Masons :

Adelphic No. 33, New Jersey
 Arizona No. 1, Arizona
 Astorogan No. 161, New York
 Aurora No. 22, Maine
 Batavia No. 112, Ohio
 Benecia No. 7, California
 Boulder No. 7, Colorado
 Brazil No. 59, Indiana
 Butler No. 273, Pennsylvania
 Calumet No. 203, Illinois
 Cheboygan No. 109, Michigan
 Chenoa No. 143, Illinois
 Chippewa No. 46, Wisconsin
 Columbia No. 1, British Columbia
 Columbian No. 132, Michigan
 Columbus No. 55, Wisconsin
 Concord No. 1, North Carolina
 Corazen No. 13, North Carolina
 Corning No. 190, New York
 Damascus No. 25, Nevada
 Darlington No. 50, Wisconsin
 Delhi No. 249, New York
 Druid No. 28, Maryland
 Durham No. 48, North Carolina
 Elmira No. 42, New York
 Emmet No. 104, Michigan
 Eureka No. 23, Connecticut
 Fergus Falls No. 27, Minnesota
 Geneva No. 147, Ohio
 Grand Rapids No. 7, Michigan
 Grass Valley No. 18, California
 Huron No. 7, Ohio
 Jacksonville No. 3, Illinois
 Keystone, Massachusetts
 Le Suer No. 37, Minnesota
 Luddington No. 92, Michigan
 Luna No. 49, Ohio

Madison No. 4, Wisconsin
 Marinette No. 57, Wisconsin
 Marquette No. 53, Michigan
 Midland No. 240, New York
 Mishawka No. 83, Indiana
 Mt. Horeb No. 45, Iowa
 Mount Vernon No. 3, District of Columbia
 Mount Vernon No. 288, New York
 Nelson No. 125, British Columbia
 New Jerusalem No. 47, New York
 Olive No. 167, Illinois
 Omaha No. 1, Nebraska
 Orient No. 9, West Virginia
 Ovid No. 92, New York
 Oxford No. 29, Maine
 Oxford No. 254, New York
 Palmyra No. 55, Minnesota
 Phoenix No. 7, Maryland
 Ripon No. 30, Wisconsin
 River Raisin No. 22, Michigan
 South Haven No. 58, Michigan
 Steuben No. 101, New York
 St. George's No. 157, New York
 Stockton No. 28, California
 Sturgis No. 26, Michigan
 Traverse City No. 102, Michigan
 Trinidad No. 23, Colorado
 Tyrian No. 219, New York
 Union No. 15, Ohio
 Unity No. 16, Ohio
 Virginia City No. 1, Montana
 Wannetta No. 291, New York
 Warren No. 23, New York
 Washington No. 1, Kansas
 Washington No. 18, Oregon
 Westminster No. 123, British Columbia
 Winona No. 5, Minnesota

REPORT OF THE HISTORIOGRAPHER

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Historiographer greatly regrets that a severe illness has prevented the preparation of the usual annual report in season for presentation at the annual meeting.

All that can be given at this time is a mere list of the members who have passed away during the year:—

Frank Sherman Benson, Annual Member May 21, 1894, died February 28, 1907.

Charles T. Cook, Life Member March 20, 1903, died January 26, 1907.

Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, Life Member April 25, 1867, died May 4, 1907.

Henry O. Havemeyer, Life Member April 22, 1886, died December 4, 1907.

Cyrus J. Lawrence, Life Member March 15, 1881, died January 9, 1908.

Julius Meili, of Zurich, Switzerland, Corresponding Member January 20, 1902, Life Member May 15, 1905, died September 27, 1907.

James Henry Smith, Life Member March 30, 1903, died March 26, 1907.

Augustus St. Gaudens, Life Member August 4, 1887, August 3, 1907.

John Noble Stearns, Annual Member January 16, 1899, died March 14, 1907.

James B. Wilson, Life Member January 15, 1884, died December 13, 1907.

H. V. Mansfeld-Bullner, of Copenhagen, Denmark, Corresponding Member March 5, 1885, died recently; the exact date has not been ascertained.

George Friedrich Ulex, of Hamburg, Germany, Corresponding Member January 15, 1878, died April 23, 1907.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES G. DODD,

Historiographer.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The Committee on Papers and Publications would report that the 1907 Proceedings were duly printed and distributed to the members of the Society.

As the American Journal of Numismatics is now published by this Society, as its official organ, it would seem as if there were no longer any necessity for the publication of the Annual Proceedings, as a separate volume, and as this is the principal duty of the Committee on Papers and Publications, it would also seem that the usefulness of this Committee has passed. It would therefore suggest that it no longer be continued as one of the Standing Committees of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES G. DODD,

LOUIS F. DODD,

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF MEDALS

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The Committee on the Publication of Medals reports the issue of the third of the series of medals, being that in commemoration of the voyage of Sir Francis Drake and his landing upon what he named "Nova Albion," what was thus made the New England of our Pacific Coast. The following description of the medal and invitation for subscriptions thereto was issued to the members of the Society on December 17, 1907:—

The Committee on the Publication of Medals herewith announces to the members of The American Numismatic Society the issue of the third medal of the series designed to commemorate notable events in the history of this country, or persons who have rendered distinguished services in the discovery or development of America.

The first medal of this series was issued in honor of Americus Vesputius, and in commemoration of the achievements of the early discoverers on the Atlantic Coast of the new continent to which the name "America" was given by the German cartographer, Martin Waldseemüller, in 1507.

The medal of present issue is in honor of Sir Francis Drake, the first English circumnavigator of the world, and to commemorate the event of his landing upon the Pacific Coast of North America, in 1579, when, on the 17th day of June, having cast anchor and landed on the shore of what is now known as Drake's Bay, near the 38th parallel of latitude, on the midway coast of Northern California, he took possession of the country in the name of Queen Elizabeth, calling it, after Old England, "Nova Albion," and thus founded the New England of the Pacific Coast, more than forty years before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, in Massachusetts Bay.

A memorable incident of this event, interesting especially in the records of Church history, was the religious service said to have been held on the shore of Drake's Bay by Francis Fletcher, Priest of the Church of England, Chaplain of Sir Francis Drake, on or about St. John Baptist's Day, June 24, A. D. 1579, which is generally believed to have been and, by a stately monument erected in California, is thus commemorated as the "First Christian Service in the English tongue on our coast" and the "First use of the Book of Common Prayer in our country."

The obverse of the new medal presents a bust portrait of Sir Francis Drake, which the artist, with the aid of photographic copies taken specially for this work, by the courtesy of Lady Drake, has produced from an oil painting from life by Abraham Janssens, continuously in the possession of the family and now at Buckland Abbey, Devonshire, England.

The reverse of this medal is a reproduction, as a partial fac-simile, of one side (the Western or Pacific Hemisphere) of the celebrated Silver Medal or "Map of the World," which is generally believed to have been made shortly, or in any event, within a few years after Drake's return from his "world-encompassing" expedition, and concerning which Sir John Evans, calling the attention of the Royal Numismatic Society to this interesting memorial, says: "Of all the medals of the British series there is, perhaps none of greater interest to the English-speaking people on both sides of the Atlantic

than that commemorating the voyage of Sir Francis Drake round the world, which he completed in the year 1580."

This medal-map of the world is a thin circular plate of silver, nearly three (2.8) inches in diameter, stamped in imitation of engraving, showing on each of its two opposite sides an outline map, one of the Eastern and the other of the Western Hemisphere, designed to represent the known facts or the prevailing ideas of the geography of the world at that period. A dotted line indicates, with more or less precision, the circumnavigator's sailing track.

This "Silver Map," which probably antedates by a few years the celebrated "Map of Hondius" (produced in 1595), is historically interesting in various ways, notably by reason of certain geographical designations or indications, more or less identical with or generally suggestive of the names and other data appearing on our maps of to-day.

A noteworthy instance is that of a small remotely isolated rock in the North Pacific Ocean, far off the west coast of Mexico, significantly related to that vast, still uncharted and more or less mysterious region which is, perhaps, the largest landless ocean area on the surface of the globe, which island is shown on the "Silver Map" as "*Rocca Partida*," by which name it is also referred to by the early Spanish navigators—notably Villalobos in the record of his voyage in 1542—and by which name it still appears on our up-to-date charts of the present day.

The fac-simile reproduced for the Drake medal is made from a copy of an original "Silver Map" in the British Museum, which was obtained from the Museum, a few years since, for the use of this Society.

The Drake plaquette is rectangular in form, with an arched top and a thickened base.

The obverse bears the portrait head in high relief on a slightly concaved surface, with the circular inscription at the top,

Sir Francis Drake 1540-1596

On the base is the seal of the Society in relief, between the figures 19 and 07.

The reverse represents, on a slightly convexed surface, the Americas with part of the names and the route of the voyage, as shown upon the "Silver Map" above described. The lower portion shows in relief the following:

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE
DISCOVERY AND LANDING
UPON THE
NORTH-WESTERN COAST OF AMERICA
BY THE
FIRST ENGLISH CIRCUMNAVIGATOR,
A. D. 1579

The obverse shows on the lower right-hand side the facsimile signature of the artist, Prof. Rudolf Marschall, of Vienna, Royal Medallist to the Court of Austria, who undertook this work upon the understanding that historical accuracy should dominate artistic sentiment in his design.

As in the case of the "Vespucius" and "Jones" publications, the original designs have been cast in bronze for the walls of the Society, and one gold plaquette has been struck from the dies for a member of the Society. The steel dies are to be offered to the Metropolitan Museum of Art of this city as a contribution by this Society to the art collections of that Museum.

There have been struck from these dies, at the Austrian Mint in Vienna, one hundred examples in silver and one hundred in bronze, each sort numbered on its edge from one to one hundred, both inclusive. These constitute the entire issue, with the exception of two of each metal, marked respectively A and B, reserved for the artist, as no more will be struck from those dies in any metal.

Although the entire issues of the "Vespucius" and "Jones" medals have been disposed of, yet the subscriptions by the members of the Society have been so small that, were it not for the demand for the publications of this Committee from other lovers of the glyptic and numismatic arts, the continuance of this series would not be justified upon the artistic level maintained.

Subscriptions to the Drake plaquettes will now be received by James D. Hague, Secretary, at No. 18 Wall Street, to whose order checks should be drawn at the rate of \$12 for those in silver, and \$10 for those in bronze. The plaquettes are now ready for delivery, and will be forwarded, free of expense, as subscribers may direct.

Each member of the Society may subscribe for one medal in either metal, and such subscriptions will be filled in the order of their receipt. This privilege will expire February 29, 1908, after which date the Committee will be free to make such disposition as it thinks best of any plaquettes then remaining unsubscribed for by the members of the Society.

It is interesting in this connection to thus record that Lady Drake recently wrote, when acknowledging the receipt of an example of this medal, that she was surprised "to see how excellently the likeness has been preserved, and not that only, but also the expression, the spirit of the picture," and that "this most artistic medal portrait will be preserved as one of our choicest family treasures."

Of the four "Silver Maps" now known to exist, one is preserved in the family of Sir Francis Drake, "in a little old black shagreen case, just as the first Sir Francis had it — carried about in his pocket, may be, to show to curious questioners where his ship had sailed."

This Committee has also prepared, at the request of the Council of Administration, a silver badge of membership of the Society, similar to that worn by your President this evening. This badge, designed by our fellow member, Mr. Victor D. Brenner, is intended for distribution among the members of the Society on the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its organization, on April 6th, next.

The financial results of the issue of medals by this Committee have been as follows:

The "Vespucius" medal was issued in four metals, at \$7.00 for that in silver, and \$5.00 for that in bronze, and one hundred and sixty-two were struck. Members of the Committee purchased all that were not originally subscribed for, so that with a special donation the expenses of the issue were provided.

The "Jones" medal was issued in three metals, at \$10.00 for the silver, and \$8.00 for the bronze. Two hundred and one were struck. Again members of the Committee

purchased all the medals that were not originally subscribed for, and a cash surplus of \$467.17 resulted, which is retained by the Committee as a working capital for its future expenses, if required.

The "Drake" medal, as you will observe by the report to the members, is issued in three metals, the silver at \$12.00, and the bronze at \$10.00, there having been struck two hundred and one in all. The expense of this issue has been guaranteed by the Committee.

It is believed by the Committee that the best interests of the American Numismatic Society require that artistic superiority as well as historical accuracy be maintained in the issue of these medals.

It is evident, from the results above described, that the price of issue cannot be reduced under these conditions, unless a larger issue be made possible through a general subscription by the members.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD D. ADAMS,
JAMES D. HAGUE,
STEPHEN BAKER,
WILLIAM R. PETERS,
ALEXANDER E. ORR,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN INSIGNIA

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Your Committee on American Insignia would report the continued growth of the collection.

This collection consists of decorations conferred by the United States Government, and by the different States for military service ; and the insignia—or badges of members and officers—of the various Military and Hereditary Societies.

Such a very large proportion of these are now in the collection, that but few of the more important societies are not represented ; of these mention might be made of the Holland Society and the St. Nicholas Society of New York, the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors, the Colonial Dames of America, the Daughters of the Cincinnati, the Dames of the Revolution, the Cavalry Society (Civil War), and the United Spanish War Veterans.

There are scattered over the country, many societies of veterans of different regiments which served in the Civil War and the Spanish War. A very considerable number of badges of these societies are now in the collection ; there are many however still lacking ; in fact, there are, no doubt, a large number of which your Committee has never heard. It is a work of considerable difficulty to hunt up such organizations, and it often happens that the only result of an extensive correspondence is the information that a most promising-appearing society has never adopted any badge, or that its badge is simply a piece of ribbon with an inscription stamped upon it.

In the majority of cases where there is a badge suitable for this collection, it can be obtained either by donation or purchase ; and the Committee is grateful for any information which may lead to the acquisition of specimens for this collection, and for donations to enable it to purchase such insignia as can be obtained in no other way.

The names of donors to this collection are included in the Curator's report, and need not be repeated here. The Committee, however, desires to express its appreciation of the kindness of Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Miss Mary A. Kent, Miss Isabel H. Van Wie, Mrs. Francis Seaverns, Mrs. George Dease, Messrs. A. Howard Clark and William E. Hills, for valuable information and other assistance.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
J. SANFORD SALTUS,
GEORGE F. KUNZ,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE

To the President and Members of The American Numismatic Society :

The Building Committee would report subscriptions to the Building Fund paid since January 21, 1907, and also a general statement of receipts and disbursements :

Balance as per report of January 21, 1907	\$14,985 52	
Paid subscriptions	2,951 04	
Interest on deposits	285 13	
Loans	25,000 00	
		\$43,221 69
Payments on account of Building	\$41,266 42	
Balance	1,955 27	
		43,221 69
GENERAL STATEMENT		
Paid subscriptions	\$26,811 12	
Interest on deposits	816 50	
Loans	25,000 00	
		\$52,627 62
Payments on account of Building	\$50,552 46	
Sundry expenses	119 89	
Balance	1,955 27	
		52,627 62
Subscriptions to be paid		750 00

The architect, Mr. Charles P. Huntington, has written to the Building Committee a letter stating that the building is practically completed, and that he is much pleased with the result of the reinforced concrete construction, and with the exterior of the building of The American Numismatic Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, *Chairman* : MANSFIELD L. HILLHOUSE
EDWARD D. ADAMS WILLIAM POILLON
BAUMAN L. BELDEN CHARLES PRYER
ALFRED J. BLOOR J. OTIS WOODWARD
ROBERT HEWITT *Building Committee.*

PRESIDENT HUNTINGTON'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This is the third occasion on which I have had the honor to address The American Numismatic Society at an Annual Meeting, and, as I look back over the three preceding years, it is with a feeling of extreme satisfaction, in which I know the members of the Society will join, to note that we have in no sense been standing still, but that our organization has progressed with a persistent growth; which, while gradual, has yet produced a result of which we may all be fairly proud. I think that in the records of no Society of this city can there be found the story of a more honorable and dignified effort made for the upholding of a high standard of civic growth, than that which has been expressed by the efforts of these three years.

But, while the time to which I refer has been one of activity and development, we must turn our attention this evening to a more important period of years during which, by the faithful endeavor and courageous devotion and faith in one ideal, this Society has carried on its work in the community, and has built up a monument which will last for all time. At first but a handful of friends, it gradually assumed the form of an active body of workers. Its numbers have been slowly augmented from year to year, and, under the guidance of a series of intelligent and earnest Presidents and Officers, it came to a full maturity long before the time for its expression in the outer form which we have before us to-day.

And this building is fortunately, and I say it with extreme pleasure, in no sense the expression of the endeavor of a single man. It is the result of the earnest co-operation of many of the members in a material sense, and of all of the members, I am quite sure, in a sense even higher; for I feel that no one who has joined this Society, and has thus contributed to its maintenance, can fail to have a deep appreciation of the importance of the work to which he has lent his aid, and a justifiable civic pride in what has been accomplished. Fifty years is not too long a time to devote to the establishment of a centre for the encouragement of scientific study of an important art, and frequently a much greater period has been required for a like result.

In the near future there is every indication of an extensive broadening of interest in the medallic art. At no time in the past has there been so much keen interest expressed by the public as recently, in regard to our new gold, and so much discussion devoted to the relative artistic value of one of the issues of our mint; and certainly nothing could more seriously and permanently promote the furtherance of good art in the coinage of our land than this intense public interest which has been excited.

While in the past our Society has had no definite home which it could call its own, and while at the present moment that condition is changed, it is with a sense of extreme pleasure that I look back and recall that through all the years of its growth, the spirit of permanence has always pervaded the organization, and in looking over the Minutes of the Society I find an unusual expression of the sense of continuance and this deep-rooted permanence in the minds of its officers. The question of the abandonment of the ideal is nowhere in evidence, and it is quite certain that there has always been a clear perception of the future importance and development of the Society.

One of the keenest pleasures which I have had, as President of this body, has been in the expression of the predominating belief of the Society that we should not be com-

bined with, or absorbed by, any other organization. While it is unnecessary at this time to repeat and to reimpress the importance of the decision of the majority, it is yet with a certain satisfaction that I contemplate the fact that we have resisted the temptation, for it was in some measure a temptation, to let the work of years slip through our fingers and allow others to gather the fruit which was just reaching its maturity. That danger has passed, and if I may judge correctly, and with something of prophecy for the future, I feel that it will never again arise.

I thank the Society for the pleasant relations which it has been possible to maintain during the past; and also the officers for the disinterested manner in which they have performed their duties, and for assuming their more than usual responsibilities. In fact, I thank you all for rendering the office of President, during these three years, one which it has been a very great pleasure to occupy.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

The following amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws were adopted:

CONSTITUTION. ARTICLE IV. Add the following section: —

9. Kindred Societies may be elected to Annual or Honorary Membership, but only foreign Societies to Corresponding Membership.

BY-LAWS. CHAPTER IV. Add the following section: —

4. Any Society, which is an annual member, may be represented, at any business meeting, by one duly accredited representative, who will have the right to vote on behalf of such Society.

Change sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 to 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 respectively.

CHAPTER V. SECTION I. (Time of regular meetings.) Strike out the words "the months of January, March, May and November," and insert in their place the words "each month except June, July, August, September and October."

The amendment regarding the time of regular meetings not to take effect until November, 1908.

ELECTION

Election of Officers was next in order and resulted as follows, by a unanimous vote:

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, *President*; DANIEL PARISH, JR., *First Vice-President*; J. SANFORD SALTUS, *Second Vice-President*; BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN, *Recording Secretary*; HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, *Corresponding Secretary*; CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer*; WILLIAM R. WEEKS, *Librarian*; WILLIAM POILLON, *Curator*; EDWARD D. ADAMS, NEWELL MARTIN and GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL, *Members of the Council*.

Mr. Belden then stated that in accordance with Article V of the Constitution, he desired to nominate the three living ex-Presidents of the Society for Honorary Presidents for life:

Mr. BENJAMIN BETTS, President from March 24, 1870, to March 27, 1873.

Mr. DANIEL PARISH, JR., President from October 1, 1883, to March 16, 1896.

Mr. ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, President from March 16, 1896, to December 17, 1904.

Messrs. Betts, Parish and Zabriskie were then unanimously elected by a rising vote.

Mr. Edward D. Adams exhibited one of the little medals prepared for distribution at the fiftieth anniversary, on April 6th, and suggested that a suitable reverse be prepared and it be adopted as a badge for members of the Society. A motion to that effect was made and carried.

Mr. George F. Kunz then addressed the Society as follows :

The members of The American Numismatic Society are all probably aware that, when the dies of the designs by our late member, Augustus Saint Gaudens, were prepared for the Eagle and the Double Eagle, and the models were submitted to the Director of the United States Mint, the Mint authorities found it impracticable to strike these coins in the relief in which they had been modelled by the sculptor, as they had no edges and did not stack. However, dies were made from the models, and the latter were then returned to the sculptor, who executed a new model. A die was made from this second model, but it also was returned, and the gold eagle in circulation is from a third die.

The Director of the United States Mint caused two Eagles to be struck from each of the first two dies, on the condition that they should go to some Numismatic Society. You are probably aware that the first Eagle was also in high relief.

I take great pleasure in showing these coins this evening, and this pleasure is greatly enhanced by my ability to inform you that, through the continued courtesy of our esteemed fellow member and Vice-President, Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, these coins are presented to the cabinet of The American Numismatic Society, and will remain in its custody except for the brief time during which they will be placed on view at the Augustus Saint Gaudens Exhibition, to be held in the Metropolitan Museum of Art from March 2 to April 2.

As I have remarked, the authorities of the Mint stated that the first Eagle and Double Eagle were of too high relief ; they also lacked a proper stacking edge ; that is, they could not be stacked with the ease that is necessary when large numbers of coins are to be handled in banking. In addition to this, with our present system of minting, the cost of coining an Eagle is very great, and it is absolutely required that the coins shall not vary in weight, although they are cut from plates of metal rapidly rolled out. The Eagle must always weigh 258 grains, 900 fine, and the allowance for waste is only one-thousandth, equaling one cent on each piece. The actual waste in the coinage of the Philadelphia Mint during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, was only 6.97 per cent. of this allowance. Hence we find there are difficulties in executing artistic coins in high relief, such as the ancient Greek had abundance of time to produce and ample time to admire.

It was moved and carried that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Saltus for his generous gift.

Some interesting coins were then exhibited by Dr. Nies, Messrs. Charles Gregory and J. W. Scott, after which the meeting adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
Recording Secretary.

ROLL OF PATRONS AND MEMBERS
OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

JANUARY 20, 1908

ROLL OF PATRONS AND MEMBERS

PATRONS

Adams, Edward D., New York City	1906
Ellsworth, James W., New York City	1907
Gates, Isaac E., New York City	1906
Greenwood, Isaac J., New York City	1907
Hawley, Edwin, New York City	1906
Huntington, Arabella D. (Mrs. Collis P.), New York City	1906
Huntington, Archer M., New York City	1906
Lawrence, Richard H., New York City	1906
Saltus, J. Sanford, New York City	1906
*Saltus, Medora S. (Mrs. J. Sanford), New York City	1906
Schiff, Mortimer L., New York City	1906
Warburg, Felix M., New York City	1906

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Betts, Benjamin, Brooklyn, N. Y.	January 20, 1908
Parish, Daniel, Jr., New York City	January 20, 1908
Zabriskie, Andrew C., New York City	January 20, 1908

HONORARY MEMBERS

His Majesty Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy	January 21, 1901
His Excellency, Gen. Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico	March 19, 1906
The Director of the United States Mint, Washington, D. C.	(Ex-Officio)
The Hispanic Society of America, New York City	May 20, 1907
Bode, Dr. Wilhelm, Berlin, Germany	November 19, 1906
Bigelow, John, LL.D., Highland Falls, N. Y.	November 15, 1897
Charnay, Désiré, Paris, France	March 20, 1883
Crosby, Sylvester Sage, Cambridge, Mass.	March 21, 1876
Dielman, Frederick, Pres't Nat'l Academy of Design, N. Y.	January 21, 1901
Evans, Sir John, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., etc., President Royal Numismatic Society, Britwell, Berkhamsted, England	November 20, 1883
Head, Barclay Vincent, D.C.L., Ph.D., London, England	December 21, 1880
Loubat, His Excellency Joseph Florimond, Duke of, Paris, France	January 7, 1907
Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers, Boston, Mass.	November 19, 1878
Orford, The Right Hon., the Earl of, Norwich, England	November 19, 1906

* Deceased

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

Prince, L. Bradford, LL.D., Santa Fé, New Mexico	May 20, 1901
Snowden, Archibald Loudon, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 18, 1879
Storer, Horatio R., M.D., Newport, R. I.	March 20, 1893
Ward, Rev. William Hayes, D.D., LL.D., Newark, N. J.	March 20, 1893
Waterman, Warren Gookin, Nashville, Tenn.	January 7, 1907

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

(By Amendment to the Constitution, adopted March 18, 1901, residents of the United States are not eligible to election as Corresponding Members. The American Corresponding Members in this roll were elected before the passage of this Amendment.)

Andersen, David, Christiania, Norway	May 18, 1893
Andrews, Frank De Wette, Vineland, N. J.	June 12, 1883
Aubert, Rev. A., Quebec, Canada	January 16, 1905
Bahrfeldt, Max Ferdinand, Hildesheim, Germany	May 20, 1884
Baird, Dr. Andrew B., Winnipeg, Manitoba	May 21, 1906
Barron, Edward Jackson, F.S.A., London, England	March 20, 1883
Bates, Thomas Tomlinson, Traverse City, Mich.	June 25, 1868
Brock, Robert Alonzo, Richmond, Va.	June 13, 1867
Carranza, Carlos, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic	November 20, 1883
Cauffman, Emil, Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
Cavalli, Gustaf Sköfde, Sweden	March 20, 1893
Culin, Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 15, 1887
Cunningham, Thomas, Mohawk, N. Y.	July 7, 1886
de Chauffepié, Henri Jean de Dompierre, President Royal Numismatic Society of the Netherlands, The Hague, Holland	March 17, 1902
Doughty, Francis Worcester, Ramapo, N. Y.	May 20, 1895
DuBois, Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 20, 1883
Ely, Rev. Foster, D.D., Ridgefield, Conn.	May 20, 1895
Ezekiel, Henry Clay, Cincinnati, Ohio	November 12, 1868
Forrer, Leonard, Bromley, Kent, England	January 15, 1900
Foster, John W., Washington, D. C.	March 20, 1883
Fuchs, Emil, London, England	November 18, 1907
Gibson, David R., Hamilton, Canada	November 19, 1906
Goddard, William C., Watford, England	March 19, 1894
Gordon, John, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	May 15, 1883
Greenhood, Hugo Oscar, San Francisco, Cal.	May 17, 1897
Grueber, Herbert A., F.S.A., London, England	January 18, 1881
Hayden, Rev. Horace Edwin, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	May 16, 1882
Heath, George F., M.D., Monroe, Mich.	March 21, 1892
Hill, Robert Anderson, Hove, England	March 20, 1883
Holland, Henry Ware, Concord, Mass.	November 21, 1876
Howland, Louis Meredith, Paris, France	November 18, 1895
Kirkwood, James, Hong Kong, China	May 19, 1885
Lagerberg, Magnus Emanuel, Stockholm, Sweden	January 21, 1907
McLachlan, Robert Wallace, Montreal, Canada	May 15, 1877

ANNUAL AND LIFE MEMBERS

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*Mansfeld-Büllner, H. V., Copenhagen, Denmark	March 5, 1888
Peet, Rev. Stephen D., Ph.D., Chicago, Ill.	January 20, 1885
Perini, Cav. Quintilio, Rovereto, Austria	January 21, 1895
Ready, William Talbot, London, England	November 20, 1883
Richter, Max Ohnefalsch, Berlin, Germany	March 18, 1884
Saint Paul, Anthyme, Paris, France	March 15, 1881
Sandham, Alfred, Toronto, Canada	November 14, 1867
Shiells, Robert, Neenah, Wis.	January 15, 1889
Stone, William L., Mount Vernon, N. Y.	May 24, 1888
Thronsdon, Iv., Konsberg, Norway	November 19, 1906
Thruston, Gates Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.	May 20, 1879
Thurston, Edgar, Madras, India	May 20, 1907
*Ulex, George Friedrich, Hamburg, Germany	January 15, 1878
Upton, George P., Chicago, Ill.	December 10, 1868
Vivanco, Angel, Orizaba, Mexico	May 15, 1883
Vlasto, Michel P., Marseilles, France	May 21, 1900
Williamson, George C., London, England	November 18, 1884
Woodbury, Charles J. H., Boston, Mass.	January 20, 1885

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Acheson, Edward G., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	April 24, 1902
Adams, Edgar A., Bath Beach, N. Y.	November 19, 1906
†Adams, Edward D., New York City	January 21, 1901
†Atterbury, John T., New York City	January 20, 1902
Avery, Samuel P., New York City	November 21, 1892
†Backus, Henry Clinton, New York City	January 16, 1899
Bailey, Miss Nathalie Lorillard, New York City	May 17, 1897
†Baker, Stephen, New York City	January 16, 1899
Baldwin, George V. N., New York City	May 21, 1906
†Barrington, Miss Rachel T., New York City	January 15, 1884
†Beekman, Gerard, New York City	April 17, 1885
Belden, Bauman Lowe, Elizabeth, N. J.	May 18, 1886
*Benson, Frank Sherman, Brooklyn, N. Y.	May 21, 1894
Betts, Benjamin, Brooklyn, N. Y.	February 27, 1868
Betts, George W., Englewood, N. J.	November 20, 1905
†Bloor, Alfred J., New York City	November 20, 1883
Booth, Charles E., New York City	March 19, 1906
†Booth, Henry, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	February 28, 1882
†Bourn, William B., San Francisco, Cal.	March 30, 1903
†Breckenridge, George W., San Antonio, Texas	May 21, 1900
Bradley, Edson, New York City	March 19, 1900
†Brand, Virgil M., Chicago, Ill.	November 19, 1906
Brenner, Victor D., New York City	November 19, 1894
†Britton, Charles P., New York City	February 16, 1881

* Deceased

† Life Member

Browning, J. Hull, Tenaflly, N. J.	March 21, 1898
Buchman, Albert, New York City	January 17, 1898
Buck, John H., New York City	May 20, 1907
Bucknell, Emma W. (Mrs. William), Philadelphia, Pa.	March 18, 1901
†Burdge, Franklin, New York City	July 7, 1886
†Canfield, Richard A., Providence, R. I.	March 18, 1901
Cary, Isaac H., Brooklyn, N. Y.	March 20, 1905
†Ceballos, Juan M., New York City	March 15, 1881
Chapman, Samuel Hudson, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 19, 1906
Cheney, Miss Elizabeth, Peterborough, N. H.	March 18, 1901
†Coley, William B., New York City	January 15, 1906
Conover, Charles H., Chicago, Ill.	April 24, 1905
*†Cook, Charles T., New York City	March 20, 1893
DeKay, Charles, New York City	March 19, 1906
†de Morgan, Henri, Chaton, France	May 21, 1878
*†de Peyster, Gen. John Watts, Tivoli, N. Y.	April 25, 1867
†DeVinne, Theodore B., New York City	January 15, 1906
DeVinne, Theodore L., New York City	April 24, 1902
†Deats, Hiram Edmund, Flemington, N. J.	January 20, 1890
Divver, Paul B., Atlanta, Ga.	November 18, 1907
†Dodd, Charles Goodhue, New York City	November 21, 1892
†Dodd, John M., Jr., New York City	January 15, 1878
Dodd, Louis F., New York City	April 24, 1905
Dodge, Rev. D. Stuart, New York City	January 16, 1899
†Dove, George W. W., Andover, Mass.	April 22, 1886
Dowling, Robert E., New York City	March 18, 1901
†Drowne, Henry Russell, New York City	March 28, 1882
Drummond, Isaac W., New York City	December 5, 1905
Dunscornb, S. Whitney, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y.	March 18, 1901
†Durand, John S. New York City	March 18, 1901
Elder, Thomas L., New York City	January 18, 1904
†Ellsworth, James W., New York City	May 15, 1893
†Evarts, Allen W., New York City	March 20, 1905
Ewart, Richard N., New York City	May 21, 1906
†Ferguson, Henry, Concord, N. H.	May 15, 1899
Fletcher, Frank Fayette, Minneapolis, Minn.	April 24, 1902
†Frick, Henry C., Pittsburg, Pa.	March 18, 1901
†Frothingham, Charles F., New York City	March 16, 1880
Gans, Leopold, Chicago, Ill.	January 21, 1895
Garrett, Robert, Baltimore, Md.	April 24, 1905
†Gates, Isaac E., New York City	March 19, 1906
†Gates, Rev. Milo H., New York City	January 15, 1906
Gay, Frederick L., Brookline, Mass.	January 20, 1908
Gay, Joseph E., New York City	March 18, 1907
†Gibbs, Theodore K., New York City	May 16, 1898

* Deceased

† Life Member

Golding, John N., New York City	March 20, 1893
†Gould, George J., Lakewood, N. J.	April 24, 1902
†Granberg, H. O., Oshkosh, Wis.	November 18, 1908
Grant, Jesse Root, New York City	January 7, 1907
Greenwood, Isaac J., New York City	January 12, 1859
Gregory, Charles, New York City	January 17, 1888
†Gregory, William, Brooklyn, N. Y.	February 16, 1881
†Grinnell, Elizabeth C. (Mrs. George Bird), New York City	January 15, 1906
†Grinnell, George Bird, New York City	January 15, 1906
†Grinnell, Jennie C. (Mrs. Morton), New York City	January 15, 1906
†Groh, Mrs. Edward, Brooklyn, N. Y.	March 20, 1906
Hague, James D., New York City	April 24, 1902
Hall, D. Harold, Lowville, N. Y.	November 20, 1905
†Hartshorn, Stewart, Short Hills, N. J.	July 7, 1886
†Hatzfeldt, Count Hermann, Washington, D. C.	March 19, 1906
*†Havemeyer, Henry O., New York City	April 22, 1886
†Havemeyer, William F., New York City	May 18, 1903
†Hawley, Edwin, New York City	January 15, 1906
†Hearn, George A., New York City	January 16, 1899
†Heaton, Augustus G., Washington, D. C.	March 19, 1900
†Hermann, Ferdinand, New York City	January 16, 1893
†Hewitt, Robert, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.	February 22, 1866
Hidden, William Earle, Newark, N. J.	November 18, 1907
Higgins, Frank C., New York City	March 20, 1905
†Hillhouse, John Ten Broeck, M.D., New York City	May 21, 1906
†Hillhouse, Mansfield L., New Brunswick, N. J.	March 20, 1905
†Hills, J. Coolidge, Hartford, Conn.	May 17, 1887
Himpler, Francis G., Hoboken, N. J.	May 21, 1894
Hodenpyl, Anton G., New York City	March 19, 1906
†Hoffman, Samuel V., Morristown, N. J.	November 16, 1903
Hollingsworth, Zachary T., Boston, Mass.	April 24, 1905
Howes, Benjamin A., New York City	January 20, 1908
†Huntington, Arabella C. (Mrs. Collis P.), New York City	March 19, 1906
†Huntington, Archer M., Baychester, N. Y.	January 16, 1899
†Huntington, Charles P., New York City	January 15, 1906
†Hutchinson, Joseph, San Francisco, Cal.	March 30, 1903
Hyde, Clarence M., New York City	January 16, 1899
Hyde, E. Francis, New York City	January 16, 1899
†Hyde, Frederick E., M.D., New York City	May 18, 1896
†Jackman, Allison W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	June 12, 1883
Kahn, Otto H., New York City	March 20, 1899
†Kennedy, John S., New York City	March 16, 1891
Kunz, George Frederich, New York City	January 16, 1893
Lagerberg, Julius de, Passaic, N. J.	January 21, 1907
Laidlaw, James L., New York City	May 20, 1907

* Deceased

† Life Member

Lambert, Richard, New Orleans, La.	April 24, 1905
Lambert, William H., Philadelphia, Pa.	January 20, 1902
†Landon, E. H., New York City	January 15, 1906
†Langdon, Woodbury G., New York City	April 17, 1885
†Lathrop, Francis, New York City	January 15, 1906
*†Lawrence, Cyrus J., New York City	March 15, 1881
†Lawrence, Richard Hoe, New York City	November 16, 1878
†Lawrence, Walter B., New York City	May 17, 1881
Lefferts, Marshall C., New York City	April 24, 1905
†Levick, Joseph N. T., New York City	December 14, 1865
†Loeb, James, New York City	March 20, 1905
Loewy, Benno, New York City	March 20, 1905
†Lounsbery, Richard P., New York City	December 21, 1880
Low, Lyman Haynes, New York City	May 18, 1880
Lydig, Philip M., New York City	April 24, 1905
†McMillin, Emerson, New York City	March 19, 1906
†Manning, Alfred J., New York City	March 17, 1885
†Manning, James H., Albany, N. Y.	November 18, 1907
†Martin, Laura G. (Mrs. Newell), New York City	January 15, 1905
†Martin, Newell, New York City	January 15, 1905
Martin, Winfred Robert, New York City	May 20, 1907
Mather, Samuel, Cleveland, Ohio	April 24, 1902
Mehl, B. Max, Fort Worth, Texas	April 24, 1905
*†Meili, Julius, Zurich, Switzerland	May 15, 1905
†Mellen, Charles S., New Haven, Conn.	April 24, 1902
†Merryweather, George, Chicago, Ill.	March 16, 1880
†Miller, George N., M.D., New York City	March 19, 1906
†Mills, Abraham G., New York City	March 18, 1901
Mitchelson, Joseph C., Tariffville, Conn.	November 18, 1907
†Mohr, Louis, Chicago, Ill.	April 24, 1905
Montross, Newman E., New York City	April 25, 1901
†Morgan, J. Pierpont, New York City	April 24, 1902
Morgan, J. Pierpont, Jr., New York City	May 17, 1897
†Morris, Charles, Chicago, Ill.	May 15, 1893
Mosenthal, Philip J., New York City	March 19, 1906
Nelson, William, Paterson, N. J.	May 18, 1886
Nevin, Miss Blanche, Churchtown, Pa.	March 18, 1901
†Newell, Edward T., Kenosha, Wis.	January 16, 1905
Newton, James S., Boston, Mass.	May 21, 1900
Nies, Rev. James B., Ph.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.	January 20, 1902
†Norrie, Gordon, New York City	March 15, 1897
Noyes, Charles P., St. Paul, Minn.	April 24, 1905
†Ogden, Robert C., New York City	January 15, 1906
†Olcott, Eben E., New York City	March 16, 1903
Olcott, George N., Ph.D., New York City	November 18, 1907

* Deceased

† Life Member

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†Orr, Alexander E. Brooklyn, N. Y.	February 16, 1881
†Page, Helen G. (Mrs. William D.), New York City	January 15, 1906
†Page, Miss Laura L. G., New York City	January 15, 1906
†Paget, Almeric H., London, England	March 20, 1899
Parish, Daniel, Jr., New York City	April 13, 1865
†Parish, Henry, New York City	April 22, 1886
Parsons, Arthur Jeffrey, Washington, D. C.	April 24, 1905
Parsons, John E., New York City	April 24, 1905
Peabody, Francis S., Chicago, Ill.	April 24, 1905
†Peabody, George Foster, Brooklyn, N. Y.	April 24, 1905
†Pehrson, Nelson Pehr, New York City	March 20, 1893
Pell, Stephen H. P., New York City	January 20, 1908
Peters, Samuel T., New York City	April 22, 1886
Peters, William R., New York City	March 18, 1901
Phoenix, Lloyd, New York City	January 16, 1899
†Pierce, Jacob W., Boston, Mass.	January 20, 1908
†Poillon, John Edward, New York City	January 29, 1875
†Poillon, William, New York City	November 11, 1869
†Potts, Jesse W., Albany, N. Y.	November 21, 1898
Proctor, William, New York City	November 15, 1897
†Pryer, Charles, New Rochelle, N. Y.	June 4, 1875
Pryer, Harold Chardavoyne, New Rochelle, N. Y.	March 15, 1897
Pryer, Mai E. (Mrs. Charles), New Rochelle, N. Y.	January 17, 1898
†Pyle, James Tolman, New York City	April 24, 1902
Quincy, Charles F., New York City	November 19, 1906
†Rea, Thomas B., New York City	April 25, 1901
†Reid, John, New York City	March 21, 1898
Renwick, Edward Sabine, Milburn, N. J.	February 28, 1882
Rhineland, Philip, New York City	January 16, 1899
Riker, John L., New York City	January 16, 1893
Rives, George L., New York City	May 15, 1893
Rumberger, H. D., Phillipsburg, Pa.	April 24, 1905
*†St. Gaudens, Augustus, Windsor, Vt.	August 4, 1887
†Saltus, J. Sanford, New York City	November 21, 1892
†Sawyer, Frederick A., Garden City, N. Y.	March 15, 1881
†Schiff, Jacob H., New York City	January 16, 1899
†Schiff, Mortimer L., New York City	March 30, 1903
Scott, J. Walter, New York City	January 15, 1906
†Seligman, Isaac N., New York City	March 30, 1903
Seligman, Jefferson, New York City	April 24, 1905
†Sherman, William Watts, Newport, R. I.	November 20, 1905
†Sinclair, Henry A., New York City	March 19, 1906
†Smith, De Witt S., Lee, Mass.	March 20, 1899
†Smith, E. Reuel, New York City	July 7, 1886
†Smith, James Henry, New York City	March 30, 1903

* Deceased

† Life Member

*Smith, Lewis Bayard, Morristown, N. J.	February 22, 1866
†Speyer, James, New York City	April 24, 1905
Spink, Samuel M., London, England	April 24, 1805
*Stearns, John Noble, New York City	January 16, 1899
Stewart, William Rhinelander, New York City	November 21, 1892
Stone, Mason A., New York City	November 16, 1886
†Sturgis, Russell, New York City	May 18, 1880
Tapley, Henry F., Boston, Mass.	May 15, 1905
†Ten Eyck, James, Albany, N. Y.	May 21, 1894
†Tiffany, Louis C., New York City	May 15, 1893
†Tilney, John S., Orange, N. J.	March 20, 1905
†Todd, Henry Alfred, New York City	March 19, 1906
Tuthill, Luther B., South Creek, N. C.	May 21, 1900
†Tweed, Charles H., New York City	January 15, 1906
†Udall, John Clark, New York City	January 15, 1906
Vanderbilt, Cornelius, New York City	April 24, 1902
†Vanderbilt, William K., New York City	January 16, 1899
†Vanderpoel, Ambrose Ely, Chatham, N. J.	May 16, 1898
Van Norden, Warner, New York City	November 20, 1905
†Von Post, Herman C., New York City	November 15, 1897
Waite, Joseph E., Roxbury, Mass.	April 24, 1905
†Warburg, Felix M., New York City	March 20, 1899
Weatherbee, Edwin H., New York City	March 20, 1899
†Weeks, William Raymond, New York City	May 16, 1882
†Westinghouse, George, Pittsburg, Pa.	April 24, 1902
†Wetmore, William Boerum, Allenhurst, N. J.	May 20, 1879
White, Horace, New York City	March 20, 1899
White, John Jay, Jr., New York City	March 19, 1906
†Whittaker, Thomas, New York City	May 17, 1897
Willets, John T., New York City	May 15, 1883
Wills, Charles T., Greenwich, Conn.	January 16, 1899
*†Wilson, James B., New York City	January 15, 1884
†Winslow, Edward F., New York City	November 18, 1884
†Wood, Sarah Bowne (Mrs. Isaac F.), Rahway, N. J.	January 15, 1878
†Wood, Walter, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 20, 1899
†Wood, Wilmer Stanard, Newburgh, N. Y.	July 16, 1867
Woodbury, John C., Rochester, N. Y.	January 16, 1903
Woodin, William H., New York City	March 19, 1906
†Woodward, J. Otis, New York City	November 18, 1879
Woelf, Solomon, New York City	January 20, 1880
Wright, B. P., Schenectady, N. Y.	May 15, 1905
†Wyckoff, Edward G., New York City	March 30, 1903
Wyckoff, Peter Brown, M.D., New York City	March 17, 1885
†Zabriskie, Andrew C., New York City	December 1, 1874
Zerbe, Farran, Tyrone, Pa.	November 19, 1906

* Deceased

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